

The Middletown Transcript

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MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE, SATURDAY OCTOBER 12, 1918

PRICE THREE CENT

LOCAL HAPPENINGS

Many Condensed News Items of the Past Week

IN THIS AND NEARBY POINTS

If you have not already registered, do so Saturday, October 19th, if you want to vote at the November election.

Miss Florence Unruh, of Townsend, has been appointed teacher of the Brown Cottage school, near Middletown, and assumed her duties.

Nearly all the chestnut trees have been killed by the blight. Hundreds of trees have been killed in this county, but enough trees have been left to supply the boys this fall.

It is noticed that the dear girls are marrying aviation lieutenants more than any other class of soldiers. This is not because so many of them are killed, but because the service is the most romantic, and if there is anything well-balanced girl likes more than anything else it is romance.

Proving that he had not seen a newspaper in more than three years and did not know that the United States was at war with Germany, Walter Atwood, of Newfound, Sussex county, was excused for not registering in the draft, notwithstanding that he is only 24 years old. He had been arrested for evading the draft.

During an altercation over a revolver at 1.30 o'clock Monday morning, Nelson Postles, colored, of Smyrna, shot and killed Fred Clifton, also colored. Postles, who surrendered to the police and is now in Kent county jail awaiting a hearing, claimed that the weapon was accidentally discharged during the fracas.

The oldest residents of our town as a unit declare last Sunday was never before equalled for quietness, silence was really painful. Not a church-going bell was heard; few people were on the streets; and an automobile or vehicle of any kind, was a rarity, all owing to the prevalence of influenza. Sunday next promises to be just as quiet as the danger has not yet passed, although somewhat reduced.

Jesse L. Shepherd has disposed of three double dwellings on East Main street the past week. The double dwelling now occupied by Charles F. Beaton and George Richards, to Charles Beaton; the double dwelling now occupied by Mr. George Buehm and Mrs. Josephine Dickson, to Elwood Brown, and the double dwelling now occupied by Samuel Price and John Maloney, to Samuel Price.

Complete co-operation has been arranged for in the State of Delaware between the Draft Boards, the U. S. Employment Service and the Compulsory Education Council of Defense. The latter being in the Council of Defense. This co-operation has to do with the selection and handling of all idlers or marginal idlers in the State of Delaware between the ages of 18 and 46 who may be located by the representative of any of these Federal and State forces.

The District Exemption Board for Delaware has acted upon the selection of advisory members to serve on the boards.

Samuel H. Derby, who will advise particularly in the case of Andrew J. Bland, a resident of Middletown, who was in the military service.

The War Industries Board has promulgated an order requiring that country newspapers shall cut the use of newspaper paper at least 10 per cent., and cities the way in which it must be done. One of the rules is as follows: "The use of paper for all our subscribers, except those who have already paid in advance, will, therefore, please remit promptly that there may be no trouble in meeting the government's order."

OBITUARY

JOSEPH E. HELDMYER

Cut down by the dread disease pneumonia, Joseph E. Heldmyer, one of Middletown's young, energetic business men departed this life at five o'clock on Sunday morning, aged 33 years. With everything to live for his death has created a feeling of sadness throughout the community. Apparently enjoying good health but a few days before his death, full of life, energetic and attentive to his meat and produce business, he was one of the solid men of our town. He leaves beside his widow, a Miss Elmer of Gloucester, N. J., two small children, an aged father and mother, of Odessa, two brothers, George and John, and many warm friends to mourn his death. To add to the sadness his wife was very ill with the influenza at the time of his death, but we are informed she is now "getting along nicely" under the care of a trained nurse. Funeral services were held at his late residence, West Main street, on Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock, Dr. F. H. Moore, of Forest Presbyterian Church, having charge. Interment being at Old Drawers cemetery, near Odessa. The pall-bearers were: E. M. Shallcross, J. G. Cleaver, D. W. Stevens, Jas. T. Shallcross, J. E. Lewis and J. E. Carpenter, Jr.

THE OLD WAY AND THE NEW

Some weeks ago the Scribe had the pleasure of entertaining a bright-eyed little nephew from the city with pronounced piscatorial ambitions. So nothing would do but Allen must go fishing. After hunting up the tackle and affixing thereto the proper number of hooks, the next step according to the classic authority on the subject, old Isaac Walton, was to get your worms to be baited as he instructs "gently as though you loved them."

Now worms don't commonly live on top of the ground but well down in it, and the Scribe must dig for it. He did, but got three "galus" buttons and got as many varieties of crick in his old back.

Well, to make a long story short, the eager lad full of expectant catches accompanied by Unk, armed with rod, line and worm filled canister, tramped down to Silver Lake, and began to fish. For some reason or other luck was dead against us, for we are forced to confess that not only did neither of us land a good sized fish, but we didn't even get a bite! Not though for two hours we did our best to coax the finny tribes to taste our fresh, toothsome worms.

Now mark the sequel Middletown's Chief of Police, Harry Hilyard, an expert angler it must be said, armed with some of those rainbow-hued tin gin crickets, you can buy at Letherbury's store, soon caught several six pound whopper bass?

Now, the why of this we can't quite make out. Perhaps the fish knew his official standing and just surrendered at discretion; but just why they should do so on a cold water jag is hard to say.

The better theory would seem to be that our fish, like the rest of folks, are up to snuff—want the latest fashions like the ladies in hats, and the young dudes in suits, and turning up their noses at plain old fashioned worm bait, go in for Letherbury's new-fangled tin substitutes.

But whatever the reason one thing is certain if you want to get "a mess of fish" let the worms alone to do their invaluable work as fertilizers of the soil (see Darwin on that subject for full particulars); and go to Walter's and let him rig you out with a lot of his red, white and blue trinkets that fool the silly fish who don't know the old "game" but that all the glitters is gold. The chief reports that so marvelously well do these glittering baubles bewitch the finny tribe that the other day he caught at Noxontown Mill pond two fish at one time on his patent tin bait!

ADVICE IN GRIP CASES

Dr. Joseph P. Wales, a leading doctor in Wilmington, published in the Evening Journal the following wise advice about the grip. In view of the number of such cases in town, we republish it: "I think it the duty of members of the medical profession to place grip patients in a position to treat themselves until the doctors can get around to them" he replied.

How should they treat themselves? "When an influenza victim feels the attack coming on, he should get into bed and stay there until he is convalescent," Dr. Wales replied. The room should be warm but well ventilated.

"And then what?" "If he can get a prescription from a doctor, by telephone or otherwise, get it and follow it."

"And if he cannot get such a prescription?" "Proceed to treat himself as follows: First—Take a good dose of Magnesia, salts, castor oil, or any other good laxative, and bring about a thorough evacuation of the bowels."

"Yes; and then what?" "Take five grains of aspirin every three or four hours and two grains of quinine every three or four hours. They may be taken at the same time or separately—it makes no difference about that."

"That's all! Stay in bed, take the medicine and then hold the fort until the doctor comes sufficiently to give advice to go home, if one be needed at all after this self-treatment has been followed."

"But emphasize, please, one point. The above doses of medicine are for a man or a woman. For children 5 years old and upward, one-half of those doses should be used, and for infants, some fever mixture like nux should replace the aspirin and the doses of laxative and quinine should be correspondingly small."

Some Liberty Loan Slogans

Idle dollars are pro-German. Put the pay into patriotism. Bonds speak louder than words. Buy bonds before it's verboten.

Let's buy bonds for Germany. Let's buy bonds for the Kaiser.

Let's buy bonds for the Kaiser. Let's buy bonds for the Kaiser.

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"Force, to the Utmost"

That plunging squadron of German Cavalry, expecting to carry all before it in one mad rush, learned to the full, from a little body of American troops, the meaning of the President's words,

Force, greater even than the military rulers of Germany can imagine—the overwhelming, irresistible force of a great, free Nation aroused to fight for its Liberty and the Liberty of the World.

"Force to the Utmost"

Men by the Million! Shot, shell, guns, airplanes, tanks, ships—anything and everything required to drive home the meaning of the

President's words to make plain, to the authors of the war, the fact that with such force, of men and of spirit, we must inevitably win.

Are YOU adding every ounce you can to the force behind our fighting men—the force we must exert to win the war?

Lend the Way They Fight — Buy Bonds to Your Utmost

This Space Contributed to Winning the War by

SHALLCROSS' GARAGE

E. M. Shallcross, Prop.

Middletown, Del.



They're in to Win

Fair targets, every one of these men, for the German riflemen and machine gunners hidden behind the parapet.

But they are not thinking of the bullets whizzing past them; of the shells bursting over their heads.

They are intent on one thing—to scale that bank, take the bridge head and win the day.

And these men are made of the same stuff as all true Americans who read these words.

If we are the same stuff, let us prove it. Let us get into the fight as they do—to the limit—for Victory!

This Space Contributed to Winning the War by

D. W. STEVENS

LIBERTY LOAN CAMPAIGN

Solicitors for subscriptions to the Fourth Liberty Loan in St. Georges Hundred are working hard to secure as nearly as possible a one hundred per cent. average of white families in the Hundred.

John W. Watkins, captain of the men's team in the first district, has promised to hit the unity eight per cent. mark and thus far the individual subscriptions through his time average approximately four hundred dollars.

Mrs. E. L. Duer, captain of the women's team in this district, is endeavoring to oust the men.

Mrs. Cutbert Green and Miss Josephine Biggs, captains respectively of the third and fourth districts of the Women's Committee, have sent in glowing reports evidently leaving the Men's Committee asleep at the switch.

Mr. I. Janvier Woods, captain in the second district, and Miss Vandegrift, of the women's committee, have been seriously handicapped in their work by many persons in their district being ill with influenza. They promise however to start something big in a few days.

Surely during these days of big wages and high prices for farm products the citizens of this God favored community can loan some part of their earnings to their Government during these trying times.

Stop, think and then listen to the pleadings of the persons who are giving their lives and work to this patriotic cause and do your part, be it much or little, to prove to the boys "Over There" that every man, woman and child of good old St. Georges Hundred are but one with every dollar and their wealth if such be necessary. One more week to round it up and then with a hip, hip, hooray, let's send her "Over The Top."

Subscriptions in full up to Thursday night, October 10th, are as follows:

First District, Odessa
Men's Committee.....\$ 54800
Woman's Committee..... 9550

Total.....\$ 64350
Second District, Port Penn
Men's Committee..... 2250
Woman's Committee..... 550

Total.....\$ 2800
Third and Fourth Districts, Middletown
Men's Committee.....\$ 9100
Woman's Committee..... 6500

Total.....74000
Grand Total.....\$141,750

SOME SUGGESTIONS

Ever and anon the Scribe hears valuable suggestions on the street. Here are a few recent ones. On the other day the wife of a well-known gentleman on West Main told how a conductor, or some train official, spoke rudely to a soldier whose baggage was taking up more than usual room; she thereupon came to his defense, patriotically offered to get another seat, etc.—the point being her attempt to express her respect for the national livery, which we all should do on every possible occasion.

Another lady on West Main, whose lingering "in maiden meditation, fancy free" has deprived some poor man of home delights, and whose spicy tongue reminds one of Rosalind, makes the excellent suggestion that we civilians salute the khaki every time we see it, as expressing our appreciation of the sublime sacrifice the wearer is about to make that we may in peace and safety enjoy all the blessings of life.

Here's a third suggestion. Rev. P. L. Donaghy wishes some place might be provided where the young men guests from the shell-loading plant may resort evenings and amuse themselves. For the moment, perhaps the best thing they can do is to hold their curbside parties in the open where the germicidal fresh air will keep them from the influenza germs; but the grip is not going to last much longer, and later, when the thermometer gets way down, haunting the streets will be impossible.

Can't some good Samaritans offer a room with heat and light and a few papers, books, games, writing materials, etc., to help these doleful homeless ones while away the tedious of the long winter nights? Come now, be charitable ones, let's have a bit of charity right here at home.

Hour To Be Given Back

The hour which dropped from the lives of every man, woman and child in this country at 1 o'clock on the morning of March 31st, last, will be handed back by the United States Government at one o'clock on the morning of Sunday, October 27th, next, when the "daylight saving plan" comes to its official end.

The plan has been a wonderful success in all sections of the country and there are very few people who have not been pleased with the change. There was at first considerable objection to it, and even after it became a legal act, some persons kept two clocks in their homes, one set up an hour, and the other giving the old or solar time. But even with these few objectors, the plan has worked more successfully than even the sponsors had hoped.

Oysters Get Rest

The world war is giving oysters in the Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries a long-needed rest, because it has created a labor shortage so serious that dredge boats cannot be manned. Even if crews were obtainable the high wages are beyond the purses of vessel owners.

Because of conditions which will make dredging almost impossible during the present season, oysters will be, as they now are, a luxury this winter, and, in fact, until the winter ends and labor conditions again become normal. Such oysters as will be in the market will come from Virginia and from the tongs' beds in the tributaries of the bay. The industry will be stilling her hampered by the new draft, which has called to arms owners and masters of vessels and their native crews.

Farm Sales At Blackbird

Daniel B. Jones has sold his property known as the Records Farm, containing 89 acres, to Harry Austin for \$10,000. Senator Edward Hart has sold his farm in Blackbird hundred, known as the Guesford Farm to Ira Moore, of Townsend, for \$15,000. Mr. Moore will repair the buildings and start a fruit and poultry farm.

FRIENDS & VISITORS

Personal Items About People You See and Know

THOSE THAT COME AND GO

Miss Elva Freeman visited Miss Mildred Holten, near town, this week.

Miss Margaret McDonald, of Wilmington, is visiting relatives in town.

Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Messenger, of Wilmington, spent the week-end with Mrs. J. R. Brown.

Mr. Ray Dickson, of Wilmington, spent the week-end with his mother, Mrs. Josephine Dickson.

Major John Pitts and wife, of Camp Lee, Va., are guests of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Connelley.

Mr. Leon Bacon, of Wilmington, spent the week-end with his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. James Crouch.

Mrs. George Foraker is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Clark Norman, at Norfolk, Va. Mr. Foraker spent the week-end there.

Miss Mary Reynolds, of Cokeville, Wyoming, is visiting her aunt, Mrs. J. R. H. Price and other relatives, near Warwick, Md.

We are very glad to tell our readers that Miss Jennie M. Gallagher, who has been quite ill for over a week from the grip, is decidedly improved.

Lieut. A. C. Connelley, of Co. B. N. Dept. Brigade, from Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass., made a visit to his parents here on Saturday, remaining until Sunday evening.

ODESSA

Mr. Frank Valentine, of Chester, visited relatives here last week.

Mr. Frank Tucker, of Wilmington, spent Sunday with relatives in town.

Mrs. Charles Bush and Mrs. Ballard Lodge and son left this week for Macon Ga.

Mrs. Mary Shoule and Mrs. H. Morris visited Wilmington friends one day last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Ward attended the funeral of their son Harry at Chester last week.

Mr. George Croft, of Wilmington, spent Sunday with his mother, Mrs. Eliza Croft.

Miss Helen Wallace, of Wilmington, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Wallace.

Mrs. G. L. Townsend has left to spend the winter with her daughter, Mrs. E. G. Cook, at Wilmington.

Misses Blanche West, Grace McLaurey, Minnie Armstrong, and Naomi Morgan are visiting their parents here.

The Churches and Schools both are closed by the order of the State Board of Health owing to the epidemic of Spanish Influenza.

Mrs. Clarence Aspril and daughter have returned to their home in Wilmington after spending the summer with Mrs. M. R. Davis.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Heller attended the funeral of their little nephew, son of Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Hearsley at Port Penn, on Saturday last.

The funeral of Joseph R. Heldmyer, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Heldmyer of this town, was held at his late home in Middletown on Tuesday afternoon. Interment at Drawers Cemetery.

WARWICK

Mrs. S. D. Wilson, of near town, spent last week with Rev. J. W. Link and wife, in Acomac, Va.

We are glad to report that Mrs. Almada Moore, who has been sick with the influenza, is able to be out.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Phillips, of Wilmington, spent Sunday with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. L. P. King.

Mr. and Mrs. Rodney Price, of Wilmington, were Sunday guests of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Price.

Mrs. William Vinyard is spending this week with her mother, Mrs. Maxey Bland, near Wilmington, who is on the sick list.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Vinyard, of Carney's Point, N. J., were week-end guests of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Vinyard.

Mr. and Mrs. Guy Johnson and daughter, Sara Jane, of Chesapeake City, are spending this week with her mother, Mrs. V. L. Vinyard.

We are glad to report that Mr. Charles Stearns, who was quite painfully six weeks ago while painting near Town Point, is able to be out.

The schools and churches were ordered closed on Wednesday last by the Board of Health, to help check the influenza which is prevailing throughout the country.

Mrs. Mary Lofland returned home last week after an extended visit with Philadelphia relatives. She was accompanied home by her daughter, Mrs. D. S. Cannon and Miss Nan Davis, both of Philadelphia.

TOWNSEND

Dr. J. D. Niles and family are spending two weeks with his mother, in Pennsylvania.

Mrs. Russell Townsend, of Blackbird, spent the week-end with her sister, Mrs. John W. Guesford.

Mr. Ray Lockerman, of Lewes, is sick at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. B. G. Lockerman.

There have been 60 cases of the Spanish Flu in town. We are glad to report that they are all improving.

Mrs. Sallie Watts has returned home, after spending sometime with her friend, Mrs. Richard Brockson, at Blackbird.

Mrs. George Stant was called to Philadelphia to see her sister, Mrs. Charles Larrimore, who is very low with the influenza. Her daughter, Norma, 16 years old, died last Sunday.

Deputy Great Sachem, Edward Shattler, Sr., raised the following chiefs of Mohawk Tribe, No. 55, on Thursday evening: Prof. George W. Naylor; Sachem, N. W. Fennimore; Senior Sagamore, N. W. VanHorn; Junior Sagamore, William P. Wilson.



1—Some of the Arabian troops of Hedjaz who have been helping General Allenby and are now recognized as belligerents by the allied governments. 2—The most important section of Sofia, capital of Bulgaria, to which the Germans are said to have sent a large force. 3—General Franchet d'Esperey, the French commander of the allied forces that conquered Bulgaria, and, at his right, General Joanno, commander of the Greeks in Serbia.

NEWS REVIEW OF THE GREAT WAR

Kaiser's Back Wall Has Fallen and His Front Wall Is Crumbling Fast.

HINDENBURG LINE SMASHED

Bulgaria Surrenders Unconditionally and Turkey Is Wobbling—St. Quentin and Damascus Captured—Huns Preparing To Get Out of Belgium.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

The Kaiser put his back to a wall in the vain effort to check the allies on the western front, and the wall collapsed. Bulgaria surrendered, practically unconditionally; Turkey at once put out peace feelers; Austria-Hungary cried for cessation of the war, and the Ukrainians rose in revolt against the Huns.

Meanwhile the allies kept up their ceaseless hammering at the Kaiser's front wall—the Hindenburg line—and by smashing through it at many points proved it was not the impregnable system of defense that the Germans had supposed it to be. From the sea to Verdun the battle blazed day and night, and the official reports showed an almost unbroken series of victories for the allies. The Belgian army, assisted by British troops and, unexpectedly, by a French army, jumped into the fray at the beginning of the week, and, taking Dixmude and the important Wytschaete ridge, advanced swiftly as far as Roulers. Thereupon the Huns began making preparations that indicated complete withdrawal from Belgium. North and south of the Aisne canal they were in full flight, with the British close on their heels, and as Hag's men approached Lille the enemy began the evacuation of that city. The German commander requisitioning all means of transportation to remove his plunder. Investing Roulers, the allies gained control of the railroad to the German submarine bases at Ostend and Zeebrugge and it was reported the sea was removing his heavy guns from the Belgian coast and that the governor general of Belgium had instructed the provincial governors to send all their archives at once to Brussels.

Armentieres and Lens were abandoned by the Huns Tuesday night.

In the attack on Cambrai the British, with whom an American contingent was fighting, met with desperate resistance and here and there suffered a local reverse, but they could not be long checked and pushed ahead with dogged determination until they had the city at their mercy. The Huns burned vast quantities of stores in their preparations for withdrawal.

Next to the south comes the St. Quentin sector, and there the French under General Debeney won a great victory, capturing the city after tremendous fighting, which was fiercest in and about the St. Quentin canal. This place was one of the keystones of the Hindenburg line and its capture assured the retirement of the Germans on a wide front. Immediately north of St. Quentin the British were engaged by enemy reserves of storming troops and the fighting was furious. But the British succeeded in breaking through the German line on the Beuvrin-Willem court front and created a salient that greatly helped in the capture of St. Quentin by the French.

Between the Oise at La Fere and the Aisne the French pushed on toward Laon and succeeded in passing beyond the elaborate system of waterways that comprised the chief defense of the enemy and reaching open country where the tanks could operate to advantage. North of Reims Foch's troops drove the Huns back to the Aisne and the Aisne-Marne canal, clearing the country north of the Vesle and retaking a number of towns. They also gained the entire St. Thierry massif.

BULGARIA'S PRICE FOR PEACE

Serbia and Greece Outline Conditions of Settlement, on Which They Are in Accord.

Serbia and Greece have announced their peace demands on Bulgaria. They are:

1. Reparation for all damages in occupied territory.
2. Abandonment of all plans for domination of the Balkans.
3. Guarantees that Greeks living on

In Champagne there was no marked change during the week, though both the French and the Americans continued to move forward. The Yankees were up against a hard proposition in the forest of Argonne, where the dense woods were full of machine gun nests and the fighting was almost like a battle in the dark. This style of warfare, however, seemed to suit the Americans and in broken groups they battled their way onward, passing beyond Clerges and always keeping in contact with the retreating enemy. For miles they were hampered by the scarcity of roads, the mud and the innumerable and bravely defended fortified shell craters. They captured during the week great numbers of guns and quantities of material, including three big observation balloons. On the left flank of the Americans Gouraud's Frenchmen fought their way northward with the greatest intrepidity and cut off the Germans opposing them from communication with their comrades in the Argonne forest region. If they can keep up this advance the Huns in the salient pointing towards Reims will find themselves in an awkward pocket. The Germans in this sector were falling back to the so-called Kriemhild line, and captured documents showed they intended to try to hold that line through the winter. The fact is they have no organized line of defense between it and the French border. The Americans in Champagne as well as those in the St. Quentin sector displayed gallantry and dash that have not been surpassed.

The most spectacular exploit of the week was the raid on the Austrian naval base at Durazzo. American, British and Italian warships made their way through the mine fields and completely destroyed the base and all the Austrian vessels in the harbor except a hospital ship. The only damage to the attacking force was the slight injury of a British cruiser by a torpedo.

The Bulgarians in signing the armistice submitted to every demand of the allies, which included demobilizing their army and surrendering the control of all their means of transportation, besides breaking entirely with the other central powers. They even said they were willing to attack Turkey, in conjunction with the allies. Their troops at once began withdrawing from Serbia and all their military supplies were turned over to the forces of the entente. The internal situation in Bulgaria was somewhat confused, but the claims of Berlin that King Ferdinand would remain faithful to the central alliance seemed unfounded. However, he evidently feared for his own safety, for he was reported to have taken refuge in a royal castle near Vienna. Naturally, it will be some time before the allies can reap the full benefits of the Bulgarian surrender in the way of cutting across the "corridor to Baghdad" and isolating Turkey. Meanwhile they continued the task of driving the Austrians and Germans out of Serbia.

It was said a large number of German troops were sent to Sofia to try to force Bulgaria to retract her action, but these, if there, more likely are to be used in defending the communication with Constantinople. When the French, Serbians, Greeks and Italians have advanced far enough to the northward they probably will be joined by great numbers of Southern Slavs and men of other races who have long waited for the chance to revolt against Austria. The way will then be open for an attack on the dual kingdom from the south.

Though not yet officially confirmed, there were various well authenticated reports last week that Turkey had informally sought for information as to the terms on which she could make peace. Her condition is desperate, for General Allenby continued his victorious progress in Palestine and on Tuesday occupied Damascus, the Turkish base in Syria, taking more than 7,000 prisoners. With the British was a portion of the army of Arabs of the Hedjaz, now recognized by the allied governments as co-belligerents.

Necessarily all this had great effect in the Teutonic nations. The excitement in Berlin approached panic and the newspapers made no attempt to conceal the gravity of the situation. The first concrete results were the res-

Bulgarian territory shall not be exterminated.

The terms, outlined in an official statement issued at the Greek legation at Washington, apply to the conditions of the peace settlement to be insisted upon at the general peace table.

Bulgaria, Minister Roussos said, speaking for both governments, shall be prevented from designs looking to supremacy in the Balkans. "In the opinion of the Greek and Serbian governments, the armistice

ignation of Chancellor von Hertling, Vice Chancellor von Payer and Foreign Minister von Hintze, and the invitation of the Kaiser and of Emperor Charles to their people to participate in the government. Late in the week it was announced that the Kaiser had selected Prince Maximilian of Baden for the post of chancellor. He has been known as head of the Delbrueck moderates and opposed to the schemes of the pan-Germans, and it is presumed he will make great efforts to bring about a negotiated peace. That, however, is just what the allied nations are determined shall not be accomplished, and their leaders and the press already are at work to show the people that unless the war is carried on until the Hun is beaten to his knees and forced to accept a dictated peace, their sacrifices will have been in vain. The time is ripe for the silly sentimentalists, secretly urged on by the friends of pity for the defeated and of the benefits to be gained by ending the war at once by negotiation. But all this foolish and actually treasonable talk will have no effect on those who believe in justice and patriotism.

News from Russia and especially from Serbia is scanty and belated these days. The most important coming lately concerns the anti-bolshevik government set up in Omsk. Minister of War Michaelov attempted to make himself dictator by forcing the resignation of the cabinet and organizing an administrative council to succeed it. The council declared the duma dismissed, but that body refused to dissolve, released the imprisoned ministers and put Michaelov under arrest. The Czech-Slovak authorities there promptly put a strong military force in the city and ended the attempted coup.

In northern Russia the allies are making progress southward from Archangel along the Divina river, and Americans are holding the point farthest south, only forty miles from Bielsk, the bolshevik base.

A British expedition has landed in Spitzbergen and seized the German military property and other plants there, and the immensely rich iron and coal deposits already are being developed rapidly.

The state department at Washington was informed of a big uprising of the Ukrainians against the Germans. In the course of which the Huns lost 1,500 men and were forced to evacuate two cities. This news, together with the knowledge that Rumania was about ready to re-enter the war on the side of the allies, was considered of great military importance. A large part of the population of Rumania, led by the queen, has consistently refused to recognize the treaty of Bucharest by which their country was robbed by the Huns. If they get into action again, the plight of Austria will be indeed most distressing—to Austria.

The apparent determination of the Germans to destroy utterly every city in France and Belgium that they are compelled to relinquish has given rise to a general demand that the allied governments shall warn the Huns that for every place wantonly destroyed a city or town in Germany will be laid in ruins by them later on. That is the only kind of argument the German can understand. Secretary Lansing recognized this when, in response to the threat of the Germans to treat as a murderer every American captured with a shotgun in his possession, he told them that reprisals for such action would be thorough and effective. The British air bombers, by their reprisal raids on German cities, have nearly put a stop to the air raids of the Huns on undefended places. They still attack Red Cross hospitals, and for such brutality the allies can make no reprisal in kind.

On Monday the master numbers in the new draft were drawn, President Wilson taking the first from the bowl. The classification of the men is progressing well, but the sending of those selected to the training camps may be delayed by the serious spread of the epidemic of influenza. Rigorous measures are being adopted to check the disease, with prospects of success. Considering its nature, the number of deaths is not extraordinary.

Imposed on Bulgaria does not constitute a final settlement of the differences between Greece, Serbia and Bulgaria," Minister Roussos stated. "As Germany, the accomplice of Bulgaria, must repair all ruins she has accumulated and give guarantees that in the future she will not be a danger for the peace of the world, so Bulgaria must repay all the damage caused to the Serbians and to the Greeks. She must be prevented from forming new dreams of hegemony in the Balkans as in 1913 and 1915."

RED CROSS WORK AMONG REFUGEES

HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF UNFORTUNATES IN ITALY WELL CARED FOR.

SCENE IN BOLOGNA STATION

Alien Enemy Females Put Under the Permit Rules—Great Plans for the Further Relief of Belgians and French.

(From Committee on Public Information.)
Washington.—How the hundreds of thousands of unfortunates driven from their homes in the course of the Austrian invasions of Italy were safely piloted to their destinations is related in a report received from an American Red Cross worker who has been looking after refugees in Bologna.

"An arrival of emigrants from Europe would give but a faint idea of an exodus of refugees," the report says. "Many of them are taking their first journey on a railway. In most cases it is impossible to make themselves understood. They pour into the Bologna station, dragging behind them unwieldy packages, flasks, bottles, babies, sewing machines, hens (refugees have cats, dogs, canaries, bullfinches, pigeons, turkeys—in fact, our rest home has seen every variety of winged and four-footed live stock). There they stand, stupefied by the noise and confusion of the arrival, utterly unable to move, while maybe their train is about to depart.

"However, we are there, looking for just such as they. The willing soldiers who are assigned to help the Red Cross take their difficult bundles, the huge sacks and a few of the babies. We take the eldest child, leading the way as a sort of decoy; and away we go, in and out of passenger trains, troop trains (no bridges or subways here), until we arrive at the train desired, hidden away behind all these obstacles, absolutely unattainable if not for our intervention.

"The train is jammed. They always are. Everyone on board cries to us there is not another inch of room. We pay no attention to them. Our fattest soldier enters a car and opens a passage for the family. When all the members and their endless belongings are squeezed in we go back and pick up another family."

Seven thousand men at Kelly field, division of military aeronautics, last month saved articles which in other times would be regarded as junk, but which brought the government \$3,900. Some of this refuse was old paper, oil barrels, straw, bags, garbage, tin cans and metals.

In addition, great piles of old clothing, tents, motorcycle parts, airplane fittings, engine parts, rubber tires and the like were saved. "Don't throw it away" is the slogan which is prompting the accumulation and sale of masses of materials at this and other camps.

The fruit and milk cans that the "kitchen police" smash every day, for example, bring considerable money to the government. They sell at \$16 a ton. Kelly field ships them by the carload to copper refineries, where they are thrown into furnaces and serve to collect millions of molecules of copper that would otherwise be washed away. The cans are then heated, the copper separated from the tin and marketed.

How to conserve clothing and shoes, lumber and equipment is taught the soldier, who is not slow to see the advantage in dollars to himself as well as to the government. It is intended soon to open shoe repair shops and tailor shops at Kelly field to make the work of reclamation of still greater value to the government.

Midnight of October 5, 1918, has been fixed by the United States attorney general as the time when regulations establishing a one-mile prohibited area around federal or state forts, camps, arsenals, aircraft stations, government or naval vessels, navy yards, factories or workshops for the manufacture of munitions of war, etc., shall be effective as to German alien females. This date is fixed by the attorney general under authority granted to him in the president's proclamation of April 19, 1918.

The effect of the attorney general's act in fixing this date is to make it unlawful for any German alien female of fourteen years of age and upwards to be found within one-half mile of any of the places mentioned (except on public carriers) without a permit from the United States marshal. Permits to reside in or to enter the prohibited area must be obtained, and applications for these must be made in the same manner as for similar permits in the case of German alien enemy males.

Salt producers have agreed with the United States food administration to pack their product in only a few standard sacks and when packed in wood the barrels where possible will be hooped with wood instead of steel. When packed in cotton, salt will hereafter be obtainable in only five, ten and twenty-five pound or larger sacks. Proportionately, a one-pound sack will contain 50 per cent more cotton than a five-pound sack. The new arrangement is expected to save large quantities of cotton and steel and reduce the drain on labor.

Plans for the relief of the 10,000,000 Belgians and French people now within territory occupied by the Germans contemplate the shipment in the next twelve months of 42,500,000 bushels of wheat, 2,200,000 bushels of beans, 3,000,000 bushels of rice, 28,400,000 pounds of corned beef, 277,200,000 pounds of pork products, 66,000,000 pounds of soap, 28,000,000 pounds of coffee, 18,000,000 pounds of cocoa, 55,000,000 pounds of condensed milk and 40,000,000 pounds of sugar.

This amount of food, together with the native produce, gives an average ration of about 2,000 calories—about half the consumption of the American people.

This program is estimated to cost during the twelve months, for purchase and transportation, approximately \$280,000,000. The finance has been arranged on the basis of advances to be made by loans from the United States to the Belgian and French governments in amounts sufficient to pay for the material purchased in the United States. The British and French governments are advancing in Europe the sums necessary to meet the expenditures made there for shipping and for foodstuffs coming from other quarters than the United States.

In addition to the food controlled by the relief commission, the United States and allied governments are placing at its disposal 200,000 tons of shipping recently obtained from the Swedish government for nonwar zone purposes. The commission announces that besides the food which it intends furnishing these stricken people there will be needed for them about 20,000 tons of clothing and cloth. Through the co-operation of the Red Cross about 5,000 tons of these supplies have been collected and the work of collection still continues.

In its fourth installment of its report the war council of the American Red Cross announces that its expenditures in France for work among the civilian population since the war began, coupled with appropriations for the supply, transportation, women's hospital service and other bureaus, will total more than \$70,000,000.

"Expenditures in France to July 1, 1918, totaled \$36,813,682.73, of which \$21,160,682.98 was apportioned for relief work among refugees, reclaiming devastated areas, the fight against tuberculosis, operating expenses and other expenses that have to do with the civilian population," the report states.

"The demands for the next six months for the same purposes are \$34,582,87.57."

The total of the expenditures for relief work and the reconstruction of devastated villages and the care of refugees from the devastated areas was \$5,557,605.75. The third largest item was for a campaign against tuberculosis. This work absorbed \$2,147,327. For the care of children in France up to July 1 the expenditure was \$1,149,129.70. The cost of relieving refugees will be financed from an appropriation of \$6,212,280.70, which has been set aside for the purpose.

Retail prices of food as reported to the United States bureau of labor statistics for August, 1918, and just published, show for the country as a whole an increase of 2 per cent for all articles combined, as compared with July, 1918.

The increase in price of all articles of food combined in August this year, compared with the same month of 1917, was 15 per cent. In this period hens showed the greatest advance—38 per cent. Chuck roast increased 30 per cent, round steak 20 per cent, rib roast 28 per cent, sirloin steak, plate, boiling beef and bacon 28 per cent each. Rice was 26 per cent higher than a year ago. Beans, flour, sugar, bread and coffee were cheaper than in August, 1917.

For the five year period (August 15, 1913, to August 15, 1918) all food combined showed increase in price of 70 per cent. All the 17 articles for which prices were obtained for five years showed an increase of 52 per cent and more. Four articles increased 100 per cent. They were meat, 127 per cent; lard and flour, 106 per cent each, and potatoes 105 per cent.

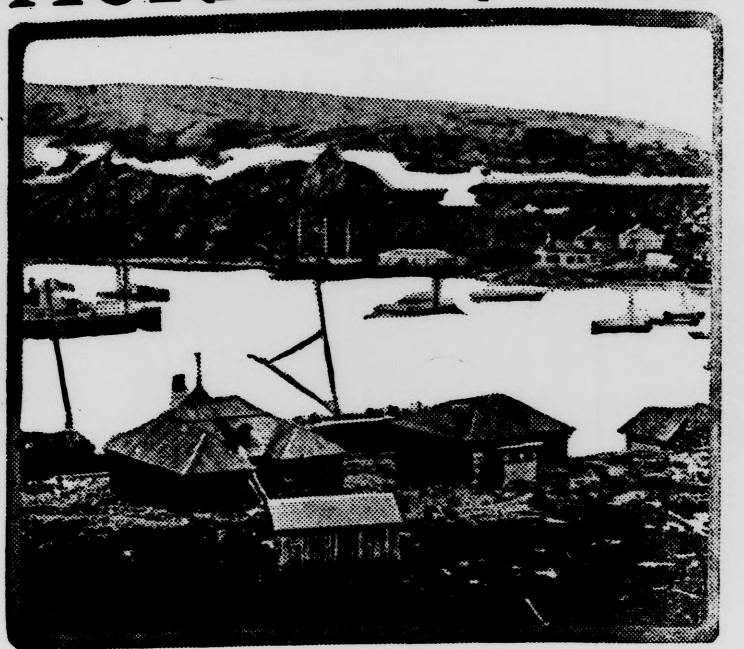
With nearly all the stars of the game in the army and navy, football will be one of the most popular sports in the various training camps this autumn, if reports to the war and navy departments' commission on training camp activities are dependable. Many colleges and preparatory schools have announced that football will be abandoned so far as academic and collegiate matches are concerned. Most of the college stars of previous years have entered the service, and the training commission's athletic directors are making plans to employ them in the formation of crack divisions, regimental and company elevens.

Although many former college stars who played last season in the uniforms of the various naval station elevens have been transferred to active sea service, athletic directors are confident that the teams will be even better than a year ago.

To assist in the campaign which the United States department of labor is conducting to train workers for service in war industries the Chicago board of education has donated a vacant school building and voted \$10,000 for preliminary expense in equipping it. Leading manufacturers of the city are installing training machines and experts in production from their factories will outline the policies subject to the control of the board of education under the general supervision of the training and dilution service of the department of labor.

On September 7, 1918, for the first time in the history of the United States, soldiers under orders for duty were transported by the air route to their destinations. Eighteen enlisted men were on that date passengers in airplanes which were piloted by officers, and, moving in formations of three, four and five, carried the party from Chanute field, Rantoul, to Champaign, Ill. The men had been ordered to report at the United States School of Military Aeronautics, University of Illinois, in Champaign.

THE MURMAN COAST



Corner of the Inlet at Alexandrovsk.

THE Murman coast, which Germany, with the aid of Finland, has been trying to seize, is a part of Russian Lapland, being the coast of what is known as the Kola peninsula.

The origin of the name Murman is doubtful, but it is probable that it is a corruption of Norman (i. e., Norwegian) the district being adjacent to Norway. The Russian custom is to change the capital N of a borrowed word into M, so that "Norman" would naturally become in Russian, "Morman" or "Murman." The Murman coast is of immense importance to Russia, since it contains an excellent harbor which is free from ice all the year round—the deep inlet usually called the Gulf of Kola, but now frequently termed the Gulf of Murman.

The region has definitely belonged to Russia for some five centuries, and it is extraordinary that no attempt was long made to utilize it for commercial purposes. It was, of course, very remote from the then center of Russia at Moscow, and the difficulties of communication in a virgin country, even now devoid of roads, probably deterred poverty-stricken and slowly progressing Russia from opening a route to it. It also lay close to the Swedish frontier (the Swedish empire included Finland up to 1809), and the district was frequently raided by Swedish brigands and guerrillas. In 1533 the missionary Metropkin (St. Tryphon) founded the famous monastery Petchenga; but in 1590, seven years after his death, this outpost of civilization was sacked by the Swedes and its occupants massacred to the accompaniment of fiendish tortures. The anarchy of Russia during the early seventeenth century prevented colonizing efforts. For centuries Russia was content with Archangel, leeching out half the year, as her single outlet to the north; and in the nineteenth century large sums were expended upon the improvement of that unsatisfactory port, while the ice-free Murman coast was neglected.

Murman Railway to Alexandrovsk. This state of things lasted until the beginning of the twentieth century, when a naval station was tardily installed at Ekaterina harbor, a bay at the mouth of the Gulf of Kola. A railway to connect this single ice-free Russian port with Petrograd was projected, but, in the usual dilatory Russian fashion, remained a project until the early part of 1915. Then the closing of the entrances to the Baltic and the Black sea, and the consequent isolation of Russia, awakened the allies to the necessity of utilizing the port, and with feverish energy the railway was pushed forward across the 700 miles of wild and desolate country—forest, lake, mountain, and snowy steppe—which lie between Petrograd and Kola. Thousands of workmen were levied to construct it, and in little more than a year communication was established. But the mortality among the workmen was enormous, as was unhappily too frequently the case with the gigantic engineering feats which excited our admiration in Russia.

The railway runs through Kola, at the head of the gulf, and terminates at Romanov or Murmansk, some distance further on. This place was in 1914 a small fishing hamlet, but has by now grown into a place of some 6,000 inhabitants. In the present chaotic state of Russian administration it is governed by seven distinct councils or boards, of which the principal one, the regional council, exercises a general supervision over the town and the province. This council is stated as being friendly in feeling towards

the allies. The place is, indeed, practically dependent for food and other necessities upon supplies furnished by the allies by sea; and this vital fact doubtless influences the governing body.

Life in this outpost is curiously artificial. There are no shops or hotels; the councils distribute food and assign lodgings to new arrivals. The cost of living is low, but housework is scarcely obtainable. Wages are enormously high—1,000 rubles a month for locomotive drivers, 600 for ordinary workmen, 375 for dock laborers, and so on. Even allowing for the depreciation of the paper ruble, the rates are very high.

Rough Country Without Roads. Alexandrovsk, the naval station on Ekaterina harbor, was during the war a depot of British submarines and other mosquito craft. When Russia fell to pieces at the revolution, and Finland became a German vassal state, it was to be expected that an attempt would be made to seize the Murman coast. Hopes were held out to Finland of acquiring an ice-free exit to the Arctic ocean.

The difficulties in the way of an expedition to the Murman region are great. The country is practically uninhabited, so that a military force must make its own supplies. There are no roads, and the country to be traversed is largely mountainous, interspersed with tracts of forest and marsh, presenting many obstacles to military operations, apart from the arctic climate. On the coast, it may be mentioned, the climate is decidedly milder than in the interior.

Kola, the port near Murmansk, where Americans, British and French marines landed in order to protect munitions and provisions originally intended for the Russian government, is situated at the junction of the Kola and Tuloma rivers. Before the war it had only about 600 inhabitants, according to a war geography bulletin of the National Geographic society.

In peace times the chief occupation of the people of Kola is fishing, which is profitably followed by the natives from May to August. Kola is well within the arctic circle, being in latitude 68 minutes 52 seconds. It is 335 miles westward of Archangel, the great White sea port of Russia.

The Peninsula of Kola constitutes the major part of what is known as Russian Lapland. It is bounded on the north by the Arctic ocean and on the south by the White sea. Its area equals that of the state of New York and is largely a plateau having an average elevation of 1,000 feet.

Nurnberg Birthplace of Thimble.

As far as we can be certain of any thing, the thimble is to be traced to the inventive and ingenious artisans of Nurnberg, who were the acknowledged manufacturers of it in the fourteenth century. It was not, however, until 1534, that the thimblemakers became what is called a corporate body, although for a whole century previously the Nurnberg merchants had carried thimbles with them for sale on their yearly expeditions to the great fairs of Leipzig, Hamburg and Lubek.

Writing Paper for Soldiers.

Three hundred million sheets of writing paper have been ordered for the free use of American soldiers at home and abroad. The Y. M. C. A. has ordered 200,000,000 letterheads for immediate distribution to the camps and cantonnements in this country and 100,000,000 letterheads to be sent to the American expeditionary forces within the next three or four months.

for ague. In Lincolnshire, for instance, the method is very elaborate. The sufferer should get up at sunrise on the first day of the month, making sure his pockets are empty, take a curing knife that he has bought and used himself, plunge it into an ant hill, and twist the knife as many times as he has had fits. Then, lying flat on the face, with head pointing to the sun, he should breathe as many times as he has suffered into the hole in the ant hill, and then return home, speaking no word until he has broken his fast.

Inhumanity and Waste.

The annual loss of life among food animals in transit to Chicago alone is reported to be as follows. Cattle, 1,796; calves, 2,198; swine, 9,330; sheep, 3,120. That the greater part of this loss is due, more than to anything else, to the cruel and inconsiderate treatment of these poor creatures in loading and unloading and on the journey no one will question who knows anything about the evils connected with the transportation of animals.

FIRMLY BELIEVE IN CHARMS

Impossible to Shake Faith of Inhabitants of Some Parts of Rural England.

Superstition dies hard, and in the out-of-the-way rural districts of England the people still have a firm belief in herbs and charms as a cure for their various ills.

In Cheshire, perhaps, such superstitions are most numerous, and a native will tell you that hedgehogs are useful in the cure of epilepsy, that ointment should never be applied with the first finger, as that one is venomous, and that a child's nails should never be cut during the first year of its life, or it will grow up light fingered.

Most curious, however, are the cures recommended for whooping cough. A lock of hair should be cut from the sufferer's head, and put into a hole bored in the bark of a mountain ash, after which the hole should be closed. The whoop will vanish in three days under this treatment.

Many strange cures are suggested

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Sow and eight ten-weeks old pigs. Will
sell together or separately. Also,
span of mules.
A. E. GRANTHAM,
Newark, Del.
Phone 63.

For Sale

One six hole Corn Sheller, 1 17x22 Hay
Press, 4 York Carriages, 2 Rubber-
tire Carriages, 1 Family Carriage.
Rubber tires put on carriage wheels
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fants and Children's wear, steady
work, and good wages. Also work
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Everything to wear for Men and
you. Men, Boys and Little Boys.
Suits, \$10 to \$30
Boys' Suits, \$8 to \$25
Little Boys, \$4 to \$20
Men's Overcoats, \$10 to \$75
Young Men's Specials, \$20 to \$60
Boys, \$8 to \$25
Little Boys, \$4 to \$15
Men's Mackinaws, \$5 to \$20
Boys, \$5 to \$15
Hats, \$1.50 to \$10
Men's Shoes, \$8.50 to \$12
Boys, \$2.50 to \$6
New Fall Shirts, \$1.50 to \$3
New Fall Tie, 50 cents to \$2.50
New Winter Suspenders, \$5 to \$15
With everything else to wear in
clothing, Hats, Shoes and all
Furnishings.

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and added to regularly, every week
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monthly income, will take care of
your taxes with more certainty and
less trouble than by any other
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Benefits from Tonall Remem- bered Long After the Price Is Forgotten.

John Houtz, residing at 1017 Church
street, Lebanon, Pa., tells the public in
this statement the great relief he got
from the use of one bottle of Tonall:
"I suffered from gas on the stomach.
I took one bottle and gained immediate
relief, and now I can rest at night with
ease."

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Works, and Tonall was recommended to
me for my ailments, and I am glad to
recommend Tonall to the suffering pub-
lic, and to say that the joys of good
health are remembered long after the
cost of Tonall is forgotten."

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Tonall is sold at the
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Why use ordinary cough remedies,
when **BOSCHIE'S GERMAN SYRUP**
has been used so successfully for fifty-
two years in all parts of the country for
coughs, bronchitis, colds settled in the
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gives the patient a good night's rest,
free from coughing, with easy expecto-
ration in the morning, gives nature a
chance to soothe the inflamed parts,
throw off the disease, helping the pa-
tient to regain his health. Sold by
MIDDLETOWN DRUG Co. Inc.

Now— All Together!



NOTHING could stand against
the mad dash of the French
and American cavalry on the
Marne—the German lines gave
way, broke, fled; the day was won.

That fighting spirit of the
men of Foch and Pershing, that united
purpose—for Victory—*must be the spirit,
the purpose, of each of us behind the lines.*

Citizens are the American
Paris, Aug. 5.—The Americans cov-
ered themselves with glory in the hand-
to-hand fighting in the streets of
Fismes yesterday when they captured
that German base. The fighting is
said to have been the bitterest of the
whole war, the Prussian Guards ask-
ing no quarter and being bayoneted
or clubbed to death as they stood by
their machine guns.

We must lend as well as
they fight. And we must pull
together with all the strength
we have—*now!*

We must so order our
lives that we can save—to the
limit—and lend—to the limit—for Vic-
tory. We must put America's whole
strength behind our fighting men.

Let us lend the way they fight **Now—All Together!** *Let us buy bonds to our utmost*

This Space Contributed to Winning the War by

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He is doing this for *you*.

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facing a hundred deaths he never hesitates a minute but does
his duty without a thought of hesitation and without a thought
of reward.

What are you doing for him today?

When you think of that man don't you want to do some-
thing to prove that you appreciate what he is doing for you?

Of course you do. Then act on your desire and buy
Liberty Bonds which will help to safeguard him and to bring
him back home.

After *you* have bought all you can tell your friends to do
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Why Atlantic Rayolight Oil? Because it is so highly refined and purified. It gives most heat per gallon yet costs no more than ordinary kerosene.

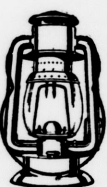
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Farm of 100 acres, 80 tillable, balance meadow. Good buildings, plenty fruit. Well located School and Church opposite farm. 1 mile from R. R. Station.

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We have never known a time in our experience of over thirty years in the clothing business when it was so hard to get good reliable clothing as it is now.

But we have met the difficulties and have held to our old established stand of quality and Tailoring at a modern price.

Men's and Young Men's Suits and Overcoats, All Wool and Hand Tailored, Sounds Like a Dream at \$15, \$20, \$25, \$30, and \$35.

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Owing to the greatly increased cost of producing, Electric Current Consumers will please take notice that on and after October 1st, 1918 the price will be twelve (12) cents per kilowatt hour.

LIGHT & WATER COMMISSION

Valve-In-Head Motor Cars

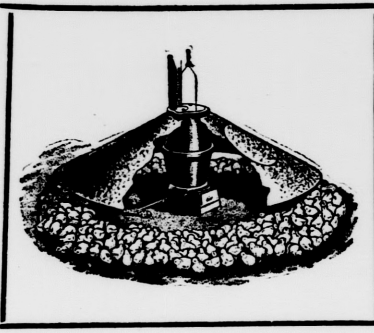
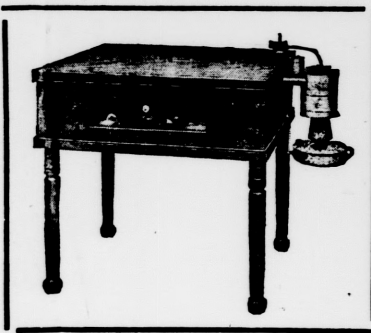
BUICK AND CHEVROLET

SHALLCROSS' GARAGE

E. M. Shallcross, Prop.

Phone 110 for Demonstration

BUCKEYE INCUBATORS AND BROODERS



THEY ARE
SIMPLE SAFE SURE
J. F. McWhorter & Son
MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE

Stop! Think twice!



A series of intimate talks on conserving telephone usage written by a woman, from a woman's point of view and for women.

BEFORE you lift the receiver of your telephone won't you stop and consider that an unnecessary message may use the equipment and operators' services which should be available, always, for important war-time messages?

Then, on second thought I know you will find that many of your messages are not altogether necessary.

Think aloud before you make a call; "Is it necessary?" Conserve your telephone usage and know that by so doing you are aiding directly in winning the war. Telephone communication is vitally necessary to-day. Let the war industries have the wires, equipment and the operators' services for their important calls.

By so lessening the volumes of telephone calling, women at home may be of still further help in the war.



THE DIAMOND STATE TELEPHONE CO.
E. P. BARD, District Manager,
WILMINGTON, DEL.

Lives 200 Years!

For more than 200 years, Haerlem Oil, the famous national remedy of Holland, has been recognized as an infallible relief from all forms of kidney and bladder disorders. Its very age is proof that it must have unusual merit.

If you are troubled with pains or aches in the back, feel tired in the morning, headaches, indigestion, insomnia, painful or too frequent passage of urine, irritation or stone in the bladder, you will almost certainly find relief in GOLD MEDAL Haerlem Oil Capsules. This is the good old remedy that has stood the test for hundreds of years, prepared in the proper quantity and convenient form to take. It is imported direct from Holland laboratories, and you can get it at any drug store. It is a standard, old-time home remedy and needs no introduction. Each capsule contains one dose of five drops and is pleasant and easy to take. They will quickly relieve those stiffened joints, that backache, rheumatism, lumbago, sciatica, gall stones, gravel, "brick dust" etc. Your money promptly refunded if it does not relieve you. But be sure to get the genuine GOLD MEDAL brand. In boxes, three sizes—Adv.

Happy Thought.

The manager of the prison baseball team was bidding farewell to his star pitcher, who had just finished serving a sentence of five years.

"The team's going to be badly crippled without you."

"Maybe so," answered the great intramural slab artist, who was also a modest man. "But I don't see how I can stay any longer. The authorities, you know—"

"Of course, not now. But after you've seen all your friends on the outside and had your fling, why not crack a crib or something and come back to us?"—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Cuticura Kills Dandruff.
Anoint spots of dandruff with Cuticura Ointment. Follow at once by a hot shampoo with Cuticura Soap, if a man; next morning if a woman. For free samples address, "Cuticura, Dept. X, Boston." At druggists and by mail, Soap 25, Ointment 25 and 50.—Adv.

Your Own Way.
Many have an idea that it would be pleasant always to have their own way. It is sometimes pleasant, but the results are not gratifying. It is the road that leads to temptation and bondage of sin.

Preserving Conventions.
"I hear that Jones is a gentleman farmer now."

"Yes, and he's the real thing in that line. Puts evening dress on all his scare crows at dusk."

When Baby Is Teething.
SHOWER BABY BOWLS. MICHOLINOL corrects the stomach and bowel troubles. Perfectly harmless. See directions on the bottle.

Health may be wealth for some, but it is poverty for the doctor.

Rumor has caused many a good nerve to stick in the mud.

WOMAN WORKS 15 HOURS A DAY

Marvelous Story of Woman's Change from Weakness to Strength by Taking Druggist's Advice.

Ferris, Ind.—"I suffered from a displacement with backache and dragging down pains so badly that at times I could not be on my feet and it did not seem as though I could stand it. I tried different medicines without any benefit and several doctors told me nothing but an operation would do me any good. My druggist told me of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I took it with the result that I am now well and strong. I get up in the morning at four o'clock, do my housework, then go to factory and work all day, come home and get supper and feel good. I don't know how many of my friends I have told what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me."

—Mrs. Anna Mestriano, 36 West 10th St., Ferris, Ind.

"Women who suffer from any such ailments should not fail to try this famous root and herb remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."

Small Pill
Small Dose
Small Price

CARTER'S LIVER PILLS

FOR CONSTIPATION

have stood the test of time. Purely vegetable. Wonderfully quick to banish biliousness, headache, indigestion and to clear up a bad complexion.

Genuine bears signature

PALE FACES

Indicate lack of iron in the blood

Carter's Iron Pills

Will help this condition

The Home Remedy

for coughs, colds, hoarseness, pleasant to take and sure to help when needed.

Hale's Honey

Of Horsehead and Tar

A tonic, expectorant and laxative. Contains no opium nor anything injurious. Sold by all druggists.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By REV. F. B. FIZWATER, D. D., Teacher of English Bible in the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)
(Copyright, 1918, Western Newspaper Union.)

LESSON FOR OCTOBER 13

ABRAM'S GENEROUS RETURN OF LOT.

LESSON TEXT.—Genesis 13:1-11; 14:1-16.
GOLDEN TEXT.—A friend loveth at all times, and a brother is born for adversity.—Proverbs 17:17.

DEVOTIONAL READING.—Romans 9:12-13.
ADDITIONAL MATERIAL FOR TEACHERS.—Genesis 12:10-14; 24:18; 15:2-3.

I. Abram and Lot Return from Egypt (vv. 1-4).

Abram went into Egypt because of a famine. No doubt the famine was sent in judgment for the sins of the people, but also for Abram's sake. He needed the grace of his heart developed. He needed to be taught the weakness of his own heart, and the faithfulness of God. The child of God is not promised exemption from trials, but grace sufficient to endure them. Abram failed. In the midst of his trials he went off to Egypt without God's direction, when he got into trouble. To take one's own way always brings him into trouble. His expedient to save his life was unworthy of Abram. He lied, and a lie is never justifiable. It is much better to die than to lie. Abram by prevarication deceived the king, but as soon as the truth was known he was thrust out. Though Abram had strayed from the path of faith, he had the good sense to go "unto the place where his tent had been in the beginning, where the altar was." This showed that he was willing to confess his mistake, and begin life over again. This Egyptian experience was a loss spiritually to Abram, though he became rich there. Increase of riches is no sign that a man is in fellowship with God.

II. Abram and Lot Separate (vv. 5-11).

The goods of both Abram and Lot greatly increased. When they attempted to settle down, trouble arose between their herdsmen. This is the first record of trouble between relatives over financial matters. Riches often interfere with friendship. They kindle jealousy and strife between men. They engender greed and selfishness in men. Many members of the same family are estranged from each other through strife for wealth. For the chosen of God thus to quarrel is utterly foolish and criminal, especially when the enemy of the Lord's people looks on. "The Canaanite and the Perizzite dwelt then in the land" (v. 7). It had been enough for God's children to quarrel, but to do so in the presence of the world which delights therein is greatly to sin. Abram's behavior is a fine example of the art of living together peaceably. The disgraceful situation was relieved by a generous proposition from Abram. Lot was allowed his choice. Separation is sometimes necessary. Though he owed all to Abram, his selfish heart caused him to grasp for the best. Lot's action shows that his stay in Egypt was ruinous to him. Perhaps he chose the plains of the Jordan because of their resemblance to Egypt. One cannot go into Egypt without being affected by it. This was a fatal choice for Lot. The motive actuating him was worldly advantage. Though he was worldly, he was not avaricious. He was a man who allowed the world to get the better of him. Once his money and his family were in Sodom he simply endured the wickedness, longing to escape from it (II Peter 2:6-8).

III. Abram Delivers Lot (Genesis 14:1-16).

Though Lot's trouble was the result of his selfish choice, Abram's magnanimity of soul expressed itself, taking up arms to deliver him from the oppressor. This was because Abram was a man of faith. Faith trusts God and fights for the right.

While Lot suffered from his evil choice, Abram was greatly prospered. He grew rich in temporal things, while at the same time he was rich toward God. He was much better to have God and a poor piece of land, than a rich piece of land without God. When Lot was involved in the ruin of his sad choice Abram had the power to deliver him. Abram's whole life shows that those who make obedience to God first get the needed worldly gain (I Kings 9:13; Matthew 6:33).

Religion as a Prompter.

Religion, as it beholds the transcendent majesty of God, prompts the soul to a thousand acts of adoration, praise and thanksgiving; it summons the angels and the saints, and the whole world of sentient and even inanimate creatures to sympathy and co-operation in the work of praise; it bids the soul offer all that it has and is to his service and his glory; it congratulates him that he is what he is, and rejoices that he is other creatures exist to set forth his praise; it desires that all may be brought to know and love him; it is full of zest for the advancement of his kingdom, and the doing of his will.—Rev. H. P. Liddon, D. D.

The Morning Act of Faith.

I believe in the Son of God, Therefore I am in him, Having redemption through his blood, And life by his spirit—He is in me, and all fullness dwells in him. I am his by creation, by purchase, By conquest and by self-surrender, And he is mine for every hourly need, There is no cloud between my Lord and me. There is no difficulty inward or outward that he is not ready to meet in me today. The Lord is my keeper.

TEUTON ALLIES SEEK ARMISTICE

Quick Action By Wilson Likely On Peace Offensive.

IS REGARDED AS A TRICK

Armistice Would Give Militarists An Opportunity To Improve Their Situation And Then Shelve The Parlor Radical.

Maximilian's Note To Wilson.

Amsterdam.—The text of the note forwarded by the Imperial German Chancellor, Prince Maximilian, to President Wilson, through the Swiss government follows:

"The German government requests the President of the United States to take in hand the restoration of peace, acquaint all the belligerent states of this request and invite them to send plenipotentiaries for the purpose of opening negotiations."

"It accepts the program set forth by the President of the United States in his message to Congress on January 8 in his later pronouncements, especially his speech of September 27, as a basis for peace negotiations."

"With a view to avoiding further bloodshed, the German government requests the immediate conclusion of an armistice on land and water and in the air."

It is announced that Turkey will take a similar step.

Washington.—Instant rejection by the United States will be the fate of the latest peace proposals from the Central Powers.

President Wilson will handle the situation and handle it in a hurry. The Austrian note reached the Swedish Legation Sunday. W. A. F. Ekengren, the Swedish minister, delivered it personally to Secretary of State Lansing. The text of the note is understood to be the same as that carried in the newspaper cables.

No Peace Yet.

There was no disposition in official circles to distinguish between the German and Austrian moves, as the proposals are deemed but another step in the great peace offensive now under way. Because the two governments are acting in accordance on the matter, word of similar action on the part of Turkey is expected momentarily.

It can be stated semi-officially, however, that peace is impossible at the present time, as far as either Germany or Austria is concerned. The reason it is impossible is because they have made it so. Officials expressed disgust at the hypocrisy which cloaks the present proposals, and which glares from beneath the camouflage of good faith. Here are the reasons they advance:

The military situation has made the move necessary, and therefore reveals it as a diplomatic attempt to avert the disaster German armies face on the field of battle.

At home Germany has undertaken some reforms, and the appointment of Prince Max, of Baden, termed a "Parlor Radical," as imperial chancellor is cited.

But, it is pointed out, an improved military situation would allow the militarists to get rid of Prince Max and his coworkers as early as it was possible to displace Von Hertling, Michaelis and other chancellors.

Peace at this time, it also was said, would leave Germany with the nucleus of a mighty army with which she could again jeopardize the tranquility the whole world hopes to experience once a real peace is obtained.

As a further evidence of the hypocrisy of the German move and the Austrian move, too, for that matter, officials point to the request for peace which comes at a time when German armies are wantonly destroying towns and villages in France and Belgium, while politicians in Berlin and Vienna are working for "German peace."

In addition, German armies still occupy other alien territory and the evacuation of all occupied territory is only one of President Wilson's 14 principles.

GERMANS LEAVE BULGARIA.

Troops That Fought In That Sector Marching Back.

Berlin.—German troops which have been fighting in the ranks of the Bulgarian Army have been withdrawn and are now marching back toward their headquarters, says the official statement issued by the German general army headquarters, which adds:

"They have completely met the high demands made upon them and have accomplished excellent work."

WITH THEIR TRUSTY TURKS.

German Forces, Berlin Says, Are Retreating Beyond Damascus.

Berlin.—The German official report says:

"German battalions fighting in Palestine by the side of their trusty Turkish allies have been compelled in conjunction with the weak Turkish forces, to yield to pressure of superior enemy forces and are retreating beyond Damascus in a northerly direction."

FRENCH WARN AUSTRIANS.

Paris.—Threats by Austria that Allied aviators dropping or carrying proclamations will be punished by death has brought a threat of reprisals from the French Government. The Austro-Hungarian Government has been informed if French aviators are executed the French authorities will retaliate by inflicting the same penalty in double proportion upon Austrian officers who are prisoners.

J. F. C. TALBOTT DIES AT HOME

Maryland Representative in Congress Stricken Ten Days Ago.

In Failing Health For Many Months—Was 75 Years Old And Numbered Friend By Thousands.

Congressman J. F. C. Talbott died Saturday night at 7 o'clock at his home, in Lutherville, after a critical illness of 10 days, which became worse after the death of his old political friend, Dr. George Wells, of Anne Arundel county, a week ago.

Mr. Talbott had been unconscious for several hours before his death, and before night it was realized that he could not last the night out. The members of his family were all with him when he died.

It was thought a week ago that he would die at any moment, but he rallied slightly several days ago. Thursday a change for the worse came and throughout that night he was restless. Since then he sank steadily until he died.

Mr. Talbott had been in failing health for a year or more and his close friends had been much concerned over his condition. It was very noticeable to them that he was losing much of his vigor and that his strength was such that he could not throw off what were formerly considered slight ailments.

A heavy cold contracted during the early summer nearly got the better of him. Mr. Talbott noticed this himself and spoke of it to his friends. At first he was able to cope with it, but toward the last he was about to give up, saying that he was so weak that he felt that it would terminate seriously. He recovered, however, and after a trip to Atlantic City returned feeling himself again.

Later his condition was such that he made two trips to Bedford Springs. He returned earlier than he expected from the last trip owing to the hotel at which he was stopping closing.

Washington, from President Wilson, followed the news of Mr. Talbott's illness with affectionate concern, for in his long service in the House he had won one of the largest circles of friends of all officials. A few days ago the President sent Mr. Talbott a large bunch of American Beauty roses, and in the next day or so he wrote Mr. Talbott a very touching note of sympathy and regard.

Mr. Talbott's death makes a vacancy on the Democratic ticket in the nomination for Congress in the Second district. The vacancy will be filled by the State Central Committee, and it is generally understood that the law provides that the committee for the entire State will act. It is not quite certain how the nominations will be made by the two parties for the short term in case it is decided to have an election to fill the vacancy in the present Congress caused by Mr. Talbott's death.

There was perhaps no man in Maryland whose death would have caused more genuine regret and sorrow than that of the Hon. Joshua Frederick Cocke Talbott. A politician of the old school, with many of the faults of the type, a sportsman, a fighter and a schemer, Mr. Talbott was nevertheless so genial, so lovable, so human, so full of humor, so lacking in rancor, so generous, so loyal, that he numbered among his friends a host of people who opposed his political ideas and practices.

Politics was a game to Mr. Talbott—a game of chance and skill—in which it was his object to take as many tricks as possible for himself and his friends—something like duplicate whist, which was his favorite pastime. And yet it was more than that, for whatever else might be involved, and however much he became involved in the schemes and deals of politics, those who knew him best knew that Mr. Talbott had a very deep and genuine love for his country, his State, his party, his people and the welfare of them all.

The composites, the posing, the plattitudinous hypocries so usual among politicians were wholly lacking in Congressman Talbott. There were no "frills" on "Marse Fred" either in his virtues or his faults. He was a plain, blunt man who loved his friends and delighted in licking his enemies, but did not hate them. If the other fellow beat him, it left no rancor in his heart. He took his licking like a good sport, sharpened up his snicker and went at his opponent again.

He lived plainly and comfortably, had no shining mahogany nor Oriental rugs in his office, dressed inconspicuously, except perhaps for the famous gray slouch hat which he nearly always wore, and was genial, approachable and a Democrat—both with the big "D" and the little "d."

He had the keenest sense of humor, enjoyed a good joke even at his own expense and was one of the most famous raconteurs of his generation in this State and in Congress. It is related that President Cleveland greatly enjoyed Mr. Talbott's storytelling, and when he got the blues or was discouraged he frequently sent for the Marylander to brighten up his spirits.

At no time in his career was he stronger and more beloved by his people than at the time of his death, still retaining his "boss-ship," his seat in Congress and his membership on the Democratic National Committee, and at no time was he more of a national figure in Congress or stronger with his colleagues and his party.

Cumberland.—The local draft board has received a call for five white men to be sent to the Bliss Electrical School, Washington, on or about October 15.

STATE NEWS BRIEFLY TOLD

The Latest Gleanings From All Over the State.

THINGS SEEN AND HEARD

Memorial Service For Heroes.

Cumberland.—Washington Camp No. 62, Patriotic Order Sons of America, held memorial services at St. Paul's Lutheran Church Sunday afternoon for Private John T. McCoy and Sgt. Russell P. Valentine, who gave their lives while in the service in France. Both were members of Washington Camp, of which Sheriff Robert M. Hutcheson is president. The music was in charge of Harry R. Donnelly. Addresses were delivered by F. Brooke Whitling, of the Cumberland bar, and Congressman Frederick N. Zihlman.

Took Him From A Shell Hole.

Lonaconing.—Marquis Major, in a letter to his aunt, Miss Cecilia Major, tells of having picked up Private Hugh Scott, a member of the One Hundred and Seventeenth Ammunition Train, Truck Company A, from a shell hole after a brisk engagement near Metz. In the meantime Scott had been officially reported as missing. He had been cut off from his comrades. Major, a member of a company of the Rainbow Division that was passing near, discovered his old acquaintance from the same town, saving him from either being killed or taken a prisoner. Private Scott, who is 24, left with the first draft contingent for Camp Meade over a year ago.

Ms. Girl To Aid Pershing.

Frederick.—Miss Miriam Apple, daughter of Dr. Jos. H. Apple, president of Hood College, has joined a unit of 14 young women in New York who will soon be sent to France to be attached to General Pershing's staff as cataloguers and indexers. Miss Apple, who is a graduate of Hood College, has been librarian since 1914. Last year she took a course of library science at Simmons College and was offered an advanced salary or a full-time to take up Government work. She chose the latter and joined the unit to sail for France. Miss Florence Trail Davidson, a graduate of the college, has been appointed librarian during her absence.

Dies At Camp Dix.

Hagerstown.—Corporal A. J. McNeal, of Kaufmanns, died at Camp Dix, of pneumonia, aged 28 years. A train dispatcher in the West when the war began, he enlisted at Fort Leavenworth and was connected with the Signal Corps at Camp Dix for about a year. Recently he successfully passed an examination for entrance into an officers' training camp.

To Close Saloons In Evening.

Cumberland.—The Board of Health ordered all saloons and hotel bars in the city closed each evening at 6 o'clock until further notice on account of the prevalence of influenza. The regular closing hour is midnight. The saloons may keep open as usual during the day.

NOTES BY THE WAY.

Elkton.—At a congregational meeting held in the Presbyterian Church at Chesapeake City the Rev. John Egbert, pastor of the church for five years, tendered his resignation. James S. Hopper was named by the congregation to represent the church at the Presbytery, which will meet at Lewes, Del. Mr. Egbert will live at Harrington, Del.

Elkton.—The Cecil County Sunday School Association has elected the following officers: President O. W. Cannon; vice-presidents, Caleb C. Brokaw and William J. Davis; corresponding secretary, E. D. Carhart; recording secretary, Edward L. Haines; member of State board of managers, Oliver W. Connor. The association adopted strong resolutions urging the repeal of the racetrack gambling laws of this State.

Hollow.—Residents of Washington Hollow, near Eckhart, had a flag-raising service Sunday afternoon in honor of the young men of that section now in the service. Music was furnished by the Eckhart Band and Margaret Price and James Carter gave vocal selections with band accompaniment. Several addresses were delivered.

Flintstone.—Citizens of Flintstone raised a service flag Sunday afternoon in honor of the young men of this section who have joined the colors. The exercises were held in the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which the Rev. William E. Parrish is pastor. The flag contains 43 stars. David P. Miller, of Cumberland, presided and the principal address was delivered by Benjamin F. Biser, Cumberland.

Frostburg.—The Rev. Harry Hirsch Beideman, pastor of St. Paul's Lutheran Church, has returned from Washington, where he had been acting in capacity of army chaplain at camps and hospitals for the past six months. He resumed his services at the church Sunday morning. A special patriotic service was held this evening.

Frostburg.—A service flag was unfurled for the young men of Borden Mines and vicinity who have entered the service. The flag contains 21 stars. Music was furnished by the Frostburg City Band. The Rev. George Wesley Moore offered prayer. Miss Mabel Kemp, Miss Margaret Johns and Francis P. Hodel were the soloists. Miss Edna Marshall gave a reading. The addresses were by D. Landley Sloan, William A. Gaster, and Congressman Frederick N. Zihlman.

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Catarrhal Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications as they cannot reach the diseased portions of the ear. There is only one way to cure Catarrhal Deafness, and that is by a constitutional remedy. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE acts through the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system. Catarrhal Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a running sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result. Unless the inflammation can be reduced and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing may be destroyed forever. Many cases of Deafness are caused by Catarrh, which is an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for any case of Catarrhal Deafness that cannot be cured by HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE. All Druggists & Circulars free. F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

Inexorable Law.

The law of reaping as we sow runs through the universe. The man who sows pennies will reap a penny crop. The man who sows dollars will reap dollars.

Indigestion produces disagreeable and sometimes alarming symptoms. Wright's Cathartic Tablets are a safe and effective means to function naturally. Adv.

A first-class policy and one that is calculated to make a man happy is to keep out of debt.

Doan's Kidney Pills.

Doan's Kidney Pills.

Doan's Kidney Pills.

Doan's Kidney Pills.

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Doan's Kidney Pills.

Doan's Kidney Pills.

Doan's Kidney

SHERIFF'S SALES

SHERIFF'S SALE—BY VIRTUE OF
a writ of Lev. Fac. to me directed,
will be exposed to Public Sale at the
Court House Southeast Corner of
Eleventh and King Streets, City of
Wilmington, New Castle County,
Delaware.

ON SATURDAY,
THE 19TH DAY OF OCTOBER 1918,
at 10 o'clock, A. M.,

the following described Real Estate viz.:
That certain lot, piece or parcel of
land, situate in the city of Wilmington
aforesaid, bounded and described as
follows, to-wit:

BEGINNING at a point on the
southerly side of Front Street, (now
called Lancaster Avenue) at the dis-
tance of one hundred and thirty-seven
feet and six inches westerly from the
westerly side of Broome Street, thence
southerly, parallel with Broome Street,
one hundred and eighty-two feet to a
corner for land of Darlington Flinn and
other, thence westerly, parallel with
Front Street, seventy-six feet and
three inches to another corner, thence
northerly, parallel with Broome Street,
one hundred and eighty-two feet the
said southerly side of Front Street, and
thence thereby easterly seventy-six
feet and three inches to the place of
beginning, be the contents thereof
what they may.

Seized and taken in execution as the
property of Carmine D'Aniello, sur-
viving Mortgagor of Carmine D'Ani-
ello and Louise D'Aniello, his wife
deceased, and to be sold by
THEODORE W. FRANCIS, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Wilmington, Del.,
October 1, 1918.

SHERIFF'S SALE—BY VIRTUE OF
a writ of Lev. Fac. to me directed,
will be exposed to Public Sale at the
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THE 19TH DAY OF OCTOBER 1918,
at 10 o'clock, A. M.,

the following described Real Estate viz.:
ALL that certain lot or piece of land
with the brick house thereon erected,
situate in the City of Wilmington, New
Castle County and State of Delaware,
and bounded and described as follows,

to-wit: **BEGINNING** at the corner
formed by the intersection of the north-
erly side of Maple Street with the east-
erly side of Rodney Street; thence
northerly along the said side of Rodney
street, one hundred and one foot and
three inches to a corner; thence easterly
parallel with Maple street, seventeen
feet and nine and one-half inches to an-
other corner; thence southerly parallel
with Rodney street, and passing
through the middle of the brick division
wall between the house on this lot and
the house on the lot adjoining on the
east, one hundred and one foot three
inches to the said side of Maple street;
and thence thereby westerly seventeen
feet and nine and one-half inches to the
place of **BEGINNING**. Be the con-
tents thereof what they may.

Seized and taken in execution as the
property of Leonard P. Szczypski and
Frances M. Szczypski, his wife, mort-
gagors, and to be sold by
THEODORE W. FRANCIS, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Wilmington, Del.,
October 1, 1918.

SHERIFF'S SALE—BY VIRTUE OF
a writ of Lev. Fac. to me directed,
will be exposed to Public Sale at the
Court House, Southeast Corner of
Eleventh and King Streets, City of
Wilmington, New Castle County,
Delaware.

ON SATURDAY,
THE 19TH DAY OF OCTOBER 1918
At 10 o'clock A. M.,

the following described Real Estate viz.:
All that certain lot or piece of land,
with the buildings thereon erected,
situate in the said City of Wilmington,
County of New Castle and State of
Delaware bounded and described as
follows, to-wit:

BEGINNING at a point on the north-
erly side of Thirteenth Street, at the
distance of three hundred and fifty-
four feet westerly from the westerly
side of Dure Street; thence westerly by
said side of Thirteenth Street, thirty-
six feet, thence northerly, parallel with
Dure Street as extended, seventy-five
feet; thence easterly, parallel with
Thirteenth Street, thirty-six feet; and
thence southerly parallel with Dure
Street as extended, seventy-five feet to
the place of Beginning. Be the con-
tents thereof what they may.

Seized and taken in execution as the
property of East End German Demo-
cratic Club, a corporation of the State
of Delaware, Mortgagor, and to be sold
by
THEODORE W. FRANCIS, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Wilmington, Del.,
October 3, 1918.

DIVORCE

NEW CASTLE COUNTY, SS.
THE STATE OF DELAWARE,
To The Sheriff Of New Castle County,
Greeting.

Whereas, Bernard F. Fox by his Pe-
tition to the Judges of our Superior
Court, filed in the office of the Pro-
thonotary of said Court in and for New
Castle County, for the cause of com-
plaint therein alleged, has made appli-
cation to our said Judges that a decree
may be pronounced dissolving the mar-
riage existing between the Petitioner
and Kathryn E. Fox.

We Therefore, Command You, as you
were heretofore commanded that you
summon Kathryn E. Fox so that she be
and appear before the Judges of our
said Court at the next term thereof to
be held at Wilmington, on Monday, the
Fourth day of November next to
answer the allegations of the said pe-
titioner, Bernard F. Fox according to
the Act of Assembly in such case made
and provided, and also to do and re-
ceive what the Court shall then and
there consider concerning her in this
behalf as to the Court shall seem meet
and consistent with the provisions of
the said Act of Assembly. And have
you then there this writ. Witness, the
Honorable James Pennewill, at Wil-
mington, the sixteenth day of Septem-
ber A. D. nineteen hundred and
eighteen issued September 27, 1918.
JOSEPH WIGGLESWORTH,
Prothonotary.

NOTICE!

Estate of Lovy C. Isaacs Deceased.
Notice is hereby given that Letters
Testamentary upon the Estate of Lovy
C. Isaacs late of St. Georges Hundred,
deceased, were duly granted unto Grace
Irene McClay on the Seventh day of
June A. D. 1918 and all persons indebt-
ed to the said deceased are requested to
make payment to the Executrix with-
out delay, and all persons having demand
against the deceased are required to
exhibit and present the same duly pro-
ved to the said Executrix on or be-
fore the Seventh day of June A. D. 1919,
or abide by the law in this behalf.

GRACE IRENE McCLAY
Executrix

In France Alone YOUR Liberty Bonds Have Built

THE Biggest Military Seaport Base in the world.
The Biggest Military Base Hospital in the world.
The Biggest Staff Training School in the world.

The Biggest Locomotive Roundhouse in the world.
The Biggest Field Bakery in the world.
The Biggest System of Military-Equipment Warehouses in the world.
The Biggest Cold Storage Plant in the world.
The Biggest Foreign Automobile Storage Depot in the world.
The Biggest Single Warehouse for Stock Provender in the world.
The Biggest Junkshop in the world.
The Biggest Gasoline-Storage Plant in the world.
Next to the Biggest Training Camp for Aviators in the world.

And We're Just Beginning!

The United States Government now asks you to do your
full duty as an American in buying every bond you can in this
Fourth Liberty Loan.

This Loan is the largest the American people have ever been
asked to subscribe. It is needed to do the biggest job America
has ever undertaken.

No man rich or poor, capitalist or laborer, has done his share
until he has bought all the bonds he has the cash to pay for and
all he can possibly for on installments in the months to come.

Thank God you are able to buy Liberty Bonds and then go
and buy them at once.

LIBERTY LOAN COMMITTEE

HEADQUARTERS
CHURCH BUILDING, WILMINGTON, DEL.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

AN ACT TO AMEND SECTION 11, ARTICLE IV, OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE IN RELATION TO THE ORPHAN'S COURT.

BE IT ENACTED by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Delaware in General Assembly met (two-thirds of all the members elected to each House agreeing thereto):

Section 1. That section 11, of Article IV, of the Constitution of the State of Delaware be and the same is hereby amended by striking out all of said Section and inserting in lieu thereof a new Section to be styled Section 11 as follows:

"Section 11. The Orphan's Court in each county shall consist of the Chancellor and either the resident Judge of the County, or the Associate Judge who may reside in any part of the State. The Chancellor when present shall preside. One of them shall constitute a quorum."

HERVEY P. HALL,
Speaker of the House.
JOHN A. BARNARD,
President Pro Tem of the Senate
Approved April 19, 1917.
JOHN G. TOWNSEND, Jr.,
Governor.

I, Everett C. Johnson, Secretary of State of the State of Delaware, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of House Bill No. 297 entitled "An Act to amend Section 11, Article IV, of the Constitution of the State of Delaware in relation to the Orphan's Court," as the same appears on the enrolled bill filed in the office of the Secretary of State and approved by the Governor April nineteenth, A. D. 1917, which said bill proposing such amendment to the Constitution of this State is published in accordance with the requirements of the Constitution of the State.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and official seal at Dover, this thirtieth day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and eighteen.

EVERETT C. JOHNSON,
Secretary of State.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

AN ACT TO AMEND ARTICLE 3, OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE, IN RELATION TO THE POWER OF THE GOVERNOR TO REMOVE CERTAIN OFFICERS UNDER CERTAIN CONDITIONS.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE SENATE AND THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY MET (TWO-THIRDS OF ALL THE MEMBERS ELECTED TO EACH HOUSE CONCURRING THEREIN):

Section 1. That Sec. 13, of Article 3, of the Constitution of the State of Delaware, be and the same is hereby amended by striking out all of said section and inserting in lieu thereof a new section to be styled Section 13, as follows:

"Sec. 13. The Governor may, for any reasonable cause, remove any officer, except the Lieutenant Governor and members of the General Assembly, upon the address of two-thirds of all the members elected to each House of the General Assembly. Whenever the General Assembly shall so address the Governor, the cause of removal shall be entered on the Journals of each House. The person against who the General Assembly may be about to proceed shall receive notice thereof, accompanied by the cause alleged for his removal, at least ten days before the day on which either House of the General Assembly shall act thereon.

The Governor shall have power to remove any officer appointed by him, except the Chancellor and the five law Judges, of his own volition, when the General Assembly is not in session. In such case, however, such removal shall only be made for cause, and the person so removed shall receive from the Governor a statement in writing of the cause or causes for which said removal was made within ten days, after the removal as aforesaid, and, if this be not done, said removal shall be null and void.

The person or persons so removed shall have the right, within thirty days after said removal, to appeal to the Superior Court of the County in which he or they reside at the time of said removal for reinstatement to said office; and, if upon hearing and Court, the Court should consider that said removal should not have been made, then and in that case, the person so unjustly removed shall forthwith be reinstated in said office. If the said Court should sustain the Governor in said removal, the same shall stand and the decision shall be final.

HERVEY P. HALL,
Speaker of the House.
JOHN A. BARNARD,
President Pro Tem of the Senate
Approved March 15, 1917.
JOHN G. TOWNSEND, Jr.,
Governor.

I, Everett C. Johnson, Secretary of the State of Delaware, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of House Bill No. 75, entitled "An Act to Amend Article 3, of the Constitution of the State of Delaware, in relation to the power of the Governor to remove certain officers under certain conditions," as the same appears on the enrolled bill filed in the office of the Secretary of State and approved by the Governor March 15, A. D. 1917, which said Bill proposing such Amendment to the Constitution of this State is published in accordance with the requirements of the Constitution of the State.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and official seal at Dover, this thirtieth day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and eighteen.

EVERETT C. JOHNSON,
Secretary of State.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

An Act Proposing an Amendment to Section 4 of Article IV of the Constitution of the State of Delaware in relation to the time for the Payment of the Salaries of the Judges of the Senate and House of Representatives.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY MET (TWO-THIRDS OF ALL THE MEMBERS ELECTED TO EACH HOUSE CONCURRING THEREIN):

Section 1. That Section 4 of Article IV, of the Constitution of the State of Delaware be amended by striking out all of Section 4 of said Article IV, and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"The Chancellor, Chief Justice and Associate Judges shall respectively receive from the State for their services, a compensation which shall be fixed by law, and paid monthly, and shall not be less than the annual sum of three thousand dollars, and they shall not receive any fees or perquisites in addition to their salaries, for business done by



Shall We Not Prove Our Gratitude?

Are we not grateful that our homes are not in ruins, our women and children slaughtered and enslaved?

We have been spared thus far the horrors which have been visited upon France and Belgium and other countries which have been fighting our enemies for so long.

What sort of selfish people will we appear to the world if now, when our country asks us to lend our money for the benefit of our boys on the firing line, we fail to answer the call?

The people of the rest of the civilized world have pledged everything they have to defeat the monstrous military power of Germany.

Can we retain our self-respect if we do less?

Are you doing your share? Have you bought all the LIBERTY BONDS you possibly can?

When you have bought all you can get your friends to do the same.

Buy Liberty Bonds Today—Any Bank Will Help You

This Space Contributed to Winning the War by

GLOBE CLOTHING STORE

S. M. Rosenberg, Prop.

them, except as provided by law. They shall hold no other office of profit.

HERVEY P. HALL,
Speaker of the House.
JOHN A. BARNARD,
President Pro Tem of the Senate.
Approved March 22, 1917.
JOHN G. TOWNSEND, Jr.,
Governor.

I, Everett C. Johnson, Secretary of State of the State of Delaware, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of House Bill No. 111, entitled "An Act Proposing an Amendment to Section 4 of Article IV of the Constitution of the State of Delaware in relation to the time for the Payment of the Salaries of the Judges of the Senate and House of Representatives," as the same appears on the enrolled bill filed in the office of the Secretary of State and approved by the Governor March Twenty-second, A. D. 1917, which said Bill proposing such Amendment to the Constitution of this State is published in accordance with the requirements of the Constitution of the State.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and official seal at Dover, this thirtieth day of July, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Eighteen.

EVERETT C. JOHNSON,
Secretary of State.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

An Act Proposing an Amendment to Section 11, of Article II, of the Constitution of the State of Delaware, Relating to the Compensation of the Members and Presiding Officers of the General Assembly.

BE IT ENACTED by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Delaware, in General Assembly met, (two-thirds of all members elected to each House concurring therein):

Section 1. That Section 15 of Article II of the Constitution of the State of Delaware be amended by striking out all of the first paragraph of the said Section 15 of Article II, and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"The Members of the General Assembly, except the presiding officers of the respective Houses, shall receive as compensation for their services a per diem allowance of ten dollars and the presiding officers a per diem allowance of twelve dollars for each day of the session, not exceeding sixty days; and should they remain longer in session they shall serve without compensation. In case a special or extra session of the General Assembly be called, the members and presiding officers shall receive like compensation for a period not exceeding thirty days."

JOHN A. BARNARD,
President Pro Tem of the State,
HERVEY P. HALL,
Speaker of the House.
Approved April 9, 1917.
JOHN G. TOWNSEND, Jr.,
Governor.

I, Everett C. Johnson, Secretary of the State of Delaware, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of Senate Bill No. 13, entitled "An Act Proposing an Amendment to Section 15, of Article II, of the Constitution of the State of Delaware, relating to the Compensation of the Members and Presiding Officers of the General Assembly," as the same appears on the enrolled Bill filed in the office of the Secretary of State and approved by the Governor April ninth, A. D. 1917, which said Bill proposing such Amendment to the Constitution of this State is published in accordance with the requirements of the Constitution of the State.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have

[SEAL]

hereunto set my hand and official seal at Dover, this thirtieth day of July, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Eighteen.

EVERETT C. JOHNSON,
Secretary of State.

HOTEL CHANNELL

Illinois and Pacific Aves.
Atlantic City, N. J.

is situated in the heart of the most fashionable part of Atlantic City. It is centrally located and is midway between all stations and within a stones throw of the largest concrete 17 story resort hotel in the world.

Reasonable Rates. Open surroundings. Rates 200 up.
Hotel Channell has a Beach Front View, with a capacity of 250. Steam heat, running water, and private baths. The hotel has undergone extensive repairs and renovation during the past winter with more private baths and running water. It is one of the best modern Price Family Hotels in the City noted for its excellent table and best of service. American and European.

Doors and windows screened in summer. Bathing allowed from the hotel. Write for booklet to get terms for this season. Yours Respectfully,
A. C. CHANNELL,
Owner and Prop.

Grand Atlantic Hotel



Atlantic City, N. J., Virginia Avenue Close to Beach, Steel pier and all attractions. Provides every comfort. Rooms large, well appointed, two or more windows, all with outside exposure. Private baths, running water, elevator, etc. Notable table and white service. Attractive weekly rates. Daily rates beginning at \$3.00 American plan. Booklet. Auto bus meets trains Capacity 600
W. F. SHAW.

NOTICE!

Estate of Lovy C. Isaacs Deceased. Notice is hereby given that Letters Testamentary upon the Estate of Lovy C. Isaacs late of St. Georges Hundred, deceased, were duly granted unto Grace Irene McClay on the Seventh day of June A. D. 1918 and all persons indebted to the said deceased are requested to make payment to the Executrix without delay, and all persons having demand against the deceased are required to exhibit and present the same duly probated to the said Executrix on or before the Seventh day of June A. D. 1919, or abide by the law in this behalf.

GRACE IRENE McCLAY
Executrix
MARTIN B. BURRIS, Esq.
Attorney-at-law,
Middletown, Del.

Special Summer Courses

For teachers.

For those who wish to prepare for a new line of work.

For those who desire to do better work in the positions they now hold and to qualify for better positions.

You know "The only difference between a rut and a grave is length and depth."

Our plan of individual instruction insures to a student the instruction which HE needs, not what Tom, Dick or Harry may require but what he personally needs. In other words, WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF EACH STUDENT.

Practical courses or elective studies. Reasonable rates. Satisfaction guaranteed. Students enter at any time.

Why not arrange for a special course this summer? You will never regret time or money invested in practical training, and this extra effort on your part will go farther than you think towards helping to win the war.

BEACON BUSINESS COLLEGES

TENTH AND KING STS. MASONIC TEMPLE,
WILMINGTON, DEL. ESTABLISHED 1900
SALISBURY, MD.

The Most Loved



Howard Wathes
Hamilton Watches
Jewelry
Cut Glass and
Silverware

Everything found in an up-to-date Jewelry Store
S. E. MASSEY

H. C. PRIESTER

"I MAKE THEM"

SIGNS

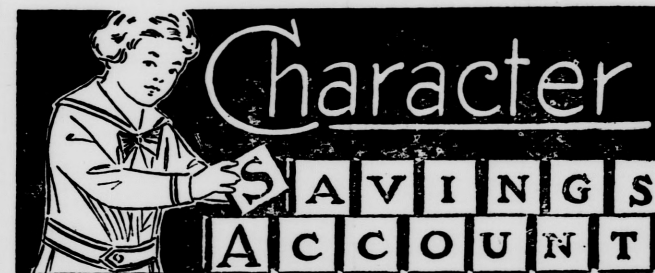
Of Every Description

YOU NEED THEM

A Postal Will Bring us together
Address, Port Penn, Del.

GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER

has been a household remedy all over the civilized world for more than half a century for constipation, intestinal troubles, torpid liver and the generally depressed feeling that accompanies such disorders. It is most valuable remedy for indigestion or nervous dyspepsia and liver trouble, bringing on headache, coming up of food, palpitation of heart, and many other symptoms. A few doses of August Flower will relieve you. It is a gentle laxative. Sold by MIDDLETOWN DRUG Co. Inc.



The Best Way

to inculcate the savings habit is by opening an account for the child.

A Child

will become as interested in watching this account grow as it would be a toy. This interest will harden into habit and the habit into Character

Open an account to-day, no matter what the amount.

The Peoples National Bank

J. FRANK ELIASON, President, W. K. BETTS, Cashier,
L. SCOTT TOWNSEND, Vice Pres., FRANK R. POOL, Asst. Cashier
MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE.



Bookkeepers, Stenographers, Secretaries,

Rapid promotion is assured to young people in such positions.
The Goldey College plan of teaching the commercial branches makes a thorough preparation for business success in the least possible time.

New building, modern equipment, expert teachers, best systems and very attractive rates. Newly issued catalog with important facts for everyone about to enter business sent on request.

GOLDEY COLLEGE

Ninth street at Tatnall Wilmington, Del.

THE TRANSCRIPT \$1.00

PAID LOCAL ADS

FOR SALE—Wagons and dearborns.
J. C. GREEN.

LOST—Friday P. M., in town, a silver-mesh purse. Reward if returned to Dr. W. S. P. COMBS.

Give me a chance at your plumbing and heating work. No job too small to attend to.

C. W. NEFF, PLUMBER,
East Main Street,
Middletown, Del.

SHERIFF'S SALES

SHERIFF'S SALE—BY VIRTUE OF a writ of Lev. Fac. to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court House, Southeast Corner of Eleventh and King Streets, City of Wilmington, New Castle County, Delaware.

ON SATURDAY,
THE 26TH DAY OF OCTOBER 1918,
at 10 o'clock, A. M.,

the following described Real Estate viz.:
THAT certain lot or piece of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate in the city of Wilmington, aforesaid, and bounded and described as follows, to-wit: BEGINNING at a corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Market street with the easterly side of Twenty-fourth street thence easterly along the said side of Market street one hundred and twenty-five feet to a corner, thence northerly, parallel with Twenty-fourth street one hundred and sixty feet to a corner thence westerly parallel with Market street one hundred and twenty-five feet to the said side of Twenty-fourth street and thence southerly one hundred and sixty feet to the place of Beginning. Be the contents thereof what they may, provided always nevertheless and it is hereby expressly agreed and understood by and between the said parties hereto that no building shall be erected upon said piece or parcel of land at a less distance than twenty feet from the northerly side of Market street or at a less distance than ten feet from the easterly side of Twenty-fourth street the said space to be kept an open ornamental space for the free passage of air and light forever.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of "Potter The Florist, Incorporated," a corporation of the State of Delaware, Mortgagee, and to be sold by THEODORE W. FRANCIS, Sheriff, Sheriff's Office, Wilmington, Del., October 4th, 1918.

SHERIFF'S SALE—BY VIRTUE OF a writ of Lev. Fac. to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court House, Southeast Corner of Eleventh and King Streets, City of Wilmington, New Castle County, Delaware.

ON SATURDAY,
THE 26TH DAY OF OCTOBER 1918,
at 10 o'clock, A. M.,

the following described Real Estate viz.:
ALL that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with a two story brick house thereon erected, known as No. 1003 Poplar street, situate in the city of Wilmington aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: BEGINNING at a point on the westerly side of Poplar street at the middle of the division wall between the house on this lot and the house on the lot adjoining on the south said point being sixteen feet northerly from the northerly side of Tenth street, from thence westerly parallel with Tenth street, passing through the middle of said party wall sixty-eight feet to the easterly side of a four foot wide alley extending from Tenth to Eleventh streets; thence northerly along said side of said four foot wide alley parallel with Poplar street fifteen feet to a corner stake; thence easterly parallel with Tenth street sixty-eight feet passing through the middle of the party wall between the house on this lot and the one on the lot adjoining on the north, to the aforesaid side of Poplar street, thence by said side of Poplar street southerly fifteen feet to the place of BEGINNING. Be the contents thereof what they may.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Elizabeth E. Sennett, formerly Elizabeth E. Scott, Mortgagee and to be sold by THEODORE W. FRANCIS, Sheriff, Sheriff's Office, Wilmington, Del., October 9th, 1918.

SHERIFF'S SALE—BY VIRTUE OF a writ of Vend. Exp. to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court House, Southeast Corner of Eleventh and King Streets, City of Wilmington, New Castle County, Delaware.

ON SATURDAY,
THE 26TH DAY OF OCTOBER 1918,
at 10 o'clock, A. M.,

the following described Real Estate viz.:
ALL that certain lot or piece of land, with the dwelling house thereon erected, known as No. 516 Taylor street, situate in the City of Wilmington aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: BEGINNING at a corner on the southerly side of Taylor street at the distance of two hundred and three feet eight inches easterly from the easterly side of Lombard street and at the middle of an alley two feet four inches wide between the house on this lot and the house adjoining on the west; thence southerly parallel with Lombard street and passing through the middle of said alley one hundred and five feet one and one-half inches to a corner; thence easterly parallel with Taylor street sixteen feet four inches to another corner; thence northerly parallel with Lombard street seventy-seven feet one and one-half inches to another corner; thence easterly parallel with Taylor street four and one-half inches to another corner; thence northerly parallel with Lombard street and passing through the middle of the division wall between the house on this lot and house adjoining on the east twenty-eight feet to the aforesaid side of Taylor street; and thence thereby westerly sixteen feet eight and one-half inches to the place of Beginning. Be the contents thereof what they may with the privilege of the use of the aforesaid alley in common with others.

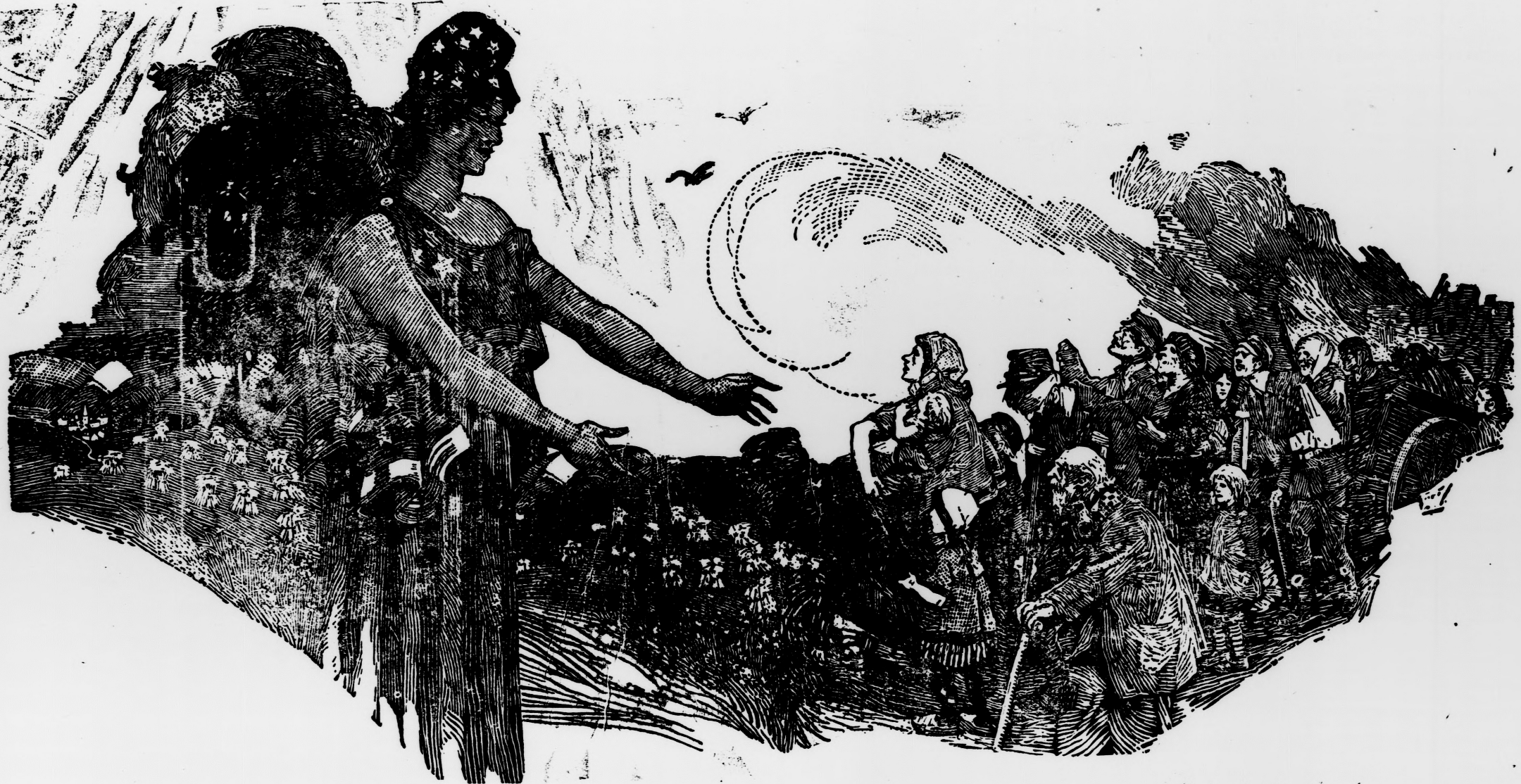
Seized and taken in execution as the property of Harry Hammerer and to be sold by THEODORE W. FRANCIS, Sheriff, Sheriff's Office, Wilmington, Del., October 9th, 1918.

SHERIFF'S SALE—BY VIRTUE OF a writ of Lev. Fac. to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court House, Southeast Corner of Eleventh and King Streets, City of Wilmington, New Castle County, Delaware.

ON SATURDAY,
THE 26TH DAY OF NOVEMBER 1918,
at 10 o'clock, A. M.,

the following described Real Estate viz.:
ALL that certain lot or piece of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate in the City of Wilmington aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: BEGINNING at a corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Market street with the easterly side of Twenty-fourth street thence easterly along the said side of Market street one hundred and twenty-five feet to a corner, thence northerly parallel with Twenty-fourth street one hundred and sixty feet to a corner thence westerly parallel with Market street one hundred and twenty-five feet to the said side of Twenty-fourth street and thence southerly one hundred and sixty feet to the place of Beginning. Be the contents thereof what they may, provided always nevertheless and it is hereby expressly agreed and understood by and between the said parties hereto that no building shall be erected upon said piece or parcel of land at a less distance than twenty feet from the northerly side of Market street or at a less distance than ten feet from the easterly side of Twenty-fourth street the said space to be kept an open ornamental space for the free passage of air and light forever.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Harry Hammerer and to be sold by THEODORE W. FRANCIS, Sheriff, Sheriff's Office, Wilmington, Del., October 9th, 1918.



Pouring Forth Our Earthly Treasures For Treasures That Are Godly.

WEALTH and treasure are material estate. They are the heritage of diligence and good fortune.

But life, liberty and happiness are above all these. They are the possessions of Heaven which God alone bestows, and only He may rightfully take away.

So it is fitting and natural, when a sanguinary power, conceived in cunning and nurtured upon blind submissiveness, challenges the very right of God, that the world should turn in wrath against such blasphemy.

Wealth and treasure are this land's possessions. We are proud to think that this is largely so because the divine principles upon which life, liberty and happiness are predicated have been in diligence and good fortune our earnest precepts.

But as this great estate was in the making, we had

no dreams of a day when we might pour forth this wealth and treasure for treasures far more godly.

It is today our privilege to do this, without reserve, unstintingly. And it is our privilege to see this wealth and treasure go forth hallowed by its own great purpose—for it expends itself not for selfish gain nor mean advantage, but that men throughout the world may hereinafter dwell in peace, secure in the knowledge that the life, liberty and happiness given them by God, may not, at the whim of some perverted human agency, be ruthlessly snatched away.

And so as you inscribe your name upon a subscription blank for Liberty Bonds to-day, your hand pours forth the treasure of the land, which returning will bring back with it fourfold the treasures of Heaven, life, liberty and happiness, and the gratitude of men saved from servitude and degradation.

BUY UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BONDS OF THE FOURTH LIBERTY LOAN

Written by I. R. Parsons

This Space Contributed to Winning the War by

THE MIDDLETOWN TRANSCRIPT

BOYS-IN UNIFORM

The next move by the government will be to place all boys between 16 and 18 years of age in khaki. This move will be made next year and will be in compliance with an order adopted at a recent conference in Washington by the United States Working Reserves and approved by the Federal Government. The order will be effective whether the war ends within a year or whether it extends beyond that period, in the future, boys of America may be expected to take a year out of their active lives and spend that year in training camps in order to prepare them for the active duties of their later lives. The day of the defectives is gone. The United States Boys' Working Re-

serve, which is a constituent unit of the United States Employment Service, aims to enroll the 2,000,000 youths of the nation between the ages of 16 and 18, and as many more up to 21 as can be used prior to their induction into military service.

The present enrollment of 200,000, it is estimated, raised enough food to feed 1,000,000 soldiers for one year. Under the system of education and placing devised at this conference the directors believe there can never be a repetition of the food famine which threatened the nation less than 12 months ago.

The question of maintaining educational standards topped all others at the conference. Schooling must not be sacrificed; education must not be cast aside to meet the needs in industry.

Bethesda Church Notes

We are all familiar with the fact that all church services are forbidden until further notice by the State Board of Health, on account of the serious epidemic of the Spanish Influenza. At this time we do not know whether the order will be lifted for next Sunday or not. Let us watch the daily papers for such news or orders as may be published. If the conditions of the epidemic shall improve, so that the State Board of Health shall deem it wise, later in the week, to lift the order forbidding service, we will hold our regular services on Sunday. We are all hoping and praying for the destruction of this epidemic and for the return to health of all the people. While there can be no public gatherings, at which to speak of these things, do not forget to Buy Your Bond.

Russian Boots \$160 A Pair

Paris, Sept. 25.—Food prices in Petrograd and Moscow are the highest ever recorded there according to letters received here by the father of two French women now in Russia. Boots cost \$160 a pair and a man's suit \$240. The clothing and shoe crisis was said to be "terrible."

These French women said they were paying 50 cents for one egg, \$1.70 for a pint of milk; \$4 for a pound of meat; \$10 a pound for butter, \$1.50 a pound for potatoes and \$2 a pound for fish. The Russian pound, it must be remembered, is about one-fifth less than the American averduois.

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